

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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ON THE POTOMAC.

REPORT OF WINDOM'S REFUNDING OPERATIONS.

A Saving of Over Five Millions Per Annum to the Government—James Going to Florida for His Health—Proceedings in the Orleans and Star Route Cases—Newly Notes.

WASHINGTON, November 10.—Postmaster-General James has made arrangements to take a pleasure trip to Florida, leaving Washington early next week, and returning in about a fortnight thereafter.

Secretary Windom's refunding operation has now been entirely completed, a few remaining suspended cases having been disposed of. The total number of bonds continued at 3½ per cent is 579,500,000, and the total cost to the government was about \$10,000,000, of which nearly \$6,000,000 was for paper and printing the bonds, and for all other expenses, including the cost of making the exchanges of about 45,000,000 of bonds in London, \$4,400. This makes the expense of "continuing" each million dollars of bonds about \$17.81. Secretary Windom says that his refunding operations resulted in a much greater saving to the government than would have been effected by the refunding measures of the last congress for the following reasons: The bill passed by congress appropriated one quarter of one per cent for the expenses of refunding, which would have amounted to \$1,448,500 as against less than \$10,000 by his plan. As a part of the refunding measures of congress, and in order to induce the banks to accept the three per cent bonds, the bill passed the senate unanimously, repealing the tax on bank deposits, which would have reduced the annual revenues of the government \$6,368,480, as shown by the receipts of 1880. The house committee of ways and means of last congress, for a like reason, reported favorably on a bill repealing the tax on bank deposits, and also the two cent stamp tax on bank checks, drafts and orders amounting in the aggregate to \$8,676,690. This sum added to one quarter of one per cent for the expenses of the three per cent refunding measure amounts to \$10,125,500. The difference between the three and one-half and the three per cent bonds on the entire amount of bonds refunded is \$2,807,800 per annum, which deducted from the total of \$10,125,500 as above stated shows an advantage to the government for the first year of \$7,317,700 by Windom's operations over the refunding measures proposed by the last congress and as it was proposed by the house committee of ways and means to reduce the annual revenue derived from banks to \$8,676,690 in order to induce banks to take 3 per cent bonds. The 3½ per cent plan of this measure over that proposed by congress is that a loan is payable at the discretion of the government, and hence may be paid at any time that the government has funds, whereas it is this year or a hundred years hence.

Judge Cox in the criminal court to-day delivered a decision quashing the information in the star route cases and discharging the defendants. The principal reason given by Judge Cox for this action is that congress in an act establishing a police court in the District of Columbia in 1870 by implication draws the line between infamous crimes and misdemeanors, any offense punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary being an infamous crime. After a careful review of the acts of congress bearing thereon, Judge Cox ruled that the offenses charged in the information are certainly infamous crimes and as such cannot be brought before the court in this manner, the proper course being by presentment or indictment by the grand jury; the defendants are therefore discharged.

Colonel William A. Cook, for the prosecution, made a statement explaining why the proceedings were begun by information, saying, in the excitement and delay caused by the president's assassination, the grand jury had been adjourned without the knowledge of the prosecution, thereby possibly giving the defendants the benefit of statute limitations if the proceedings had been brought in the ordinary way. Colonel Cook afterwards assured the reporters that other cases would be proceeded with without delay.

In the criminal court to-day Scoville stated that the warrant of the prison to his application to him yesterday, did not remember taking any letter from Guitau directed to him (Scoville) and which he put into the hands of the district attorney. The warrant declined to make an affidavit to that effect. He apologized to the court for troubling it in this matter, and stated he would call it up again. Attorney Corkhill responded, denying emphatically that he ever received from Warden Crocker, or any one else, any letter directed to Scoville. He had extended every courtesy to Scoville, realizing he was struggling at great disadvantages, and he wondered that he should make such a charge. Warden Crocker was then sworn, Corkhill asked the warden whether he ever delivered a letter to him addressed to Scoville by Guitau. "I never did," was the reply. "Do you want to ask him any questions, Mr. Scoville?" said Judge Cox. "No," was the reply. "Are you not trying the Guitau case just yet?" The matter dropped.

A telegram received by acting Secretary French from Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse, reports that he accepted the only offer made to-day to sell bonds under the recent circular of the department, the amount being \$2,500,000 of continued issue.

National bank notes received for redemption, \$75,000; receipts of United States bonds at the treasury department for redemption under the one hundred and fifth call, including those to-day, \$8,730,700.

The bonded Pacific railroads earned during the year for military transportation \$39,638, held by the secretary of the treasury, to be applied to the liquidation of their indebtedness to the United States. The total value of tariff rates service rendered the war department by the railroads during the year was \$1,807,280.

THE DESITUTE.

Made So By The Forest Fires In The West. PORT HURON, Mich., November 10.—The correspondence is published here to-day between Mr. James S. McDonald, secretary of the Michigan relief committee in New York city, and Mr. E. C. Carlton, mayor and chairman of the Port Huron relief committee, in which the following information is elicited in reply to Mr. McDonald's inquiry: There is much sickness among the sufferers by the late fires, occasioned by defective shelter and exposure. Much of the stock has and is being sold for

ON THE OTHER SIDE.

THE GAB OF GLADSTONE AND GRANVILLE.

Bismarck Has no Notion of Resigning—Gambetta Proceeding to Form a New Cabinet—P's and C's for Two-Interested Items From Ill-Fated Ireland—The Ashantee King.

LONDON, November 10.—Mr. Gladstone in his speech Guildhall last night declared that the law would be enforced with firmness and decision in Ireland. His enforcement had been entrusted to those agents, who, whether constabulary or military forces, have already earned a title to the gratitude of their countrymen by the courage and exemplary patience, both of which they have performed in their difficult duties. The Times, this morning, says this emphatic statement may serve as a warning to those who, being tempted, yield even temporarily to the no-rent policy. We understand that the practical difficulty of engaging in a conflict with the large body of Irish tenantry will be met, if the occasion arises, by taking one by one the counties in which resistance to rent may be organized, and by using for the enforcement of the law, the whole power of the executive. Landlords, if assured that the government will strenuously support their legal rights, now that the last semblance of injury is removed, may be called on in certain districts to postpone their demands until the recalcitrant tenants are reduced to submission elsewhere. It is plain that this law can be effectually vindicated. Those who have time to reflect will probably profit by the exemplary punishment of their fellows.

Lord Granville, in the part of his speech at the lord mayor's banquet at Guildhall in which he dwelt on the friendly feeling existing between America and England, said: "I have been informed on excellent authority that the king of Ashantee has killed 200 young girls for the purpose of using their blood for mixing mortar for the repair of one of the state buildings. The report of the massacre was received from a refugee who was to have been one of the victims. It receives some confirmation also in the fact that such wholesale massacres are known to be a custom of the king."

The first argument between landlord and tenant, under the land act, occurred on the Browne estate, belonging to an ex-member of parliament for the county of Mayo. The tenants agreed to take leases for fifteen years, at a reduction of 25 per cent on the year's rent, and the landlord agreed to let the land on that basis. In consequence of this arrangement, several tenants have withdrawn the notices they sent to the land commission. At the home rule meeting in Dublin yesterday, D. Sullivan, a brother of A. M. Sullivan, moved that the home rule manifesto be circulated throughout Europe, America and Australia. A detective watched those that entered the room to attend the meeting. Damage by worms, rust, and storms is estimated at 3 per cent.

The Episcopal arms carved on the pillars of Archbishop McCabe's house at Dublin have been broken, owing, it is supposed, to the archbishop's recent pastoral. The archbishop's arms were broken in Ireland during October were 400, as follows: Munster, 223; Connaught, 139; Leinster, 102; Ulster, 22. At the first sitting of the land commission in Limerick, there was a large attendance, and the claims for reduction of rent were presented.

The execution of Arthur Lefroy, who was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Gold, has been fixed for the 29th inst.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution. LONDON, November 10.—The race to-day for the autumn cup, distance about a mile and a half, was won by Mr. Hungerford's four year old bay colt, Pegasus. Lord Euston's Valentin, a 2½ year old Wilton's Testament 3d, Eighteen ran.

PARIS, November 10.—After the cabinet council to-day, Premier Ferry and his colleagues handed their resignations to President Grevy, who accepted them. The ministers will remain in charge of their respective departments pending the appointment of their successors. President Grevy has decided to summon M. Gambetta, with whom he will have an interview this afternoon.

After his conference with President Grevy this afternoon, Gambetta is to write a letter to the president, in which he will state the steps to be taken to form the new cabinet. The newspapers of Paris state that the list will be gazetted on Sunday. In consequence of an article published in Le Paris, M. Adrien Montecello has challenged M. Paul de Cassagnac to fight a duel.

LONDON, November 10.—The total vote against Gambetta's motion in the French chamber of deputies yesterday, declaring that France is bound to observe the treaty with the bey of Tunis, was 71.

PRUSSIA. BERLIN, November 10.—In Prince Bismarck's tournaize and in court circles the threatened resignation of Prince Bismarck is not considered serious. It is believed that an understanding between the government and some of the party leaders in the Reichstag will be brought about. Surprise is expressed at the sensation produced among the foreign press by the Post's recent article relative to Prince Bismarck, which is regarded in Berlin as mere bait for the press.

MEXICO. CITY OF MEXICO, November 10.—Last night, ex-President Diaz was married civilly to Miss Rosenda Rubio. The witnesses for General Diaz were President Gonzales and General Pacheco; for the bride, Ramon G. Guseman and Manuel Saucedo.

It is reported on good authority that the relations existing between Mexico and Guatemala are very critical.

SPAIN. MADRID, November 10.—In the chamber of deputies to-day Senor More declared himself a partisan of the constitution of 1809, as it was capable of procuring the rights of indi-

viduals under the popular monopoly of King Alfonso, and because it harmonized with the wishes of the people. Senor More urged the introduction of a jury and magisterial system, similar to those in England and America and laws insuring respect for property similar to those in Belgium and England. He announced that he would give friendly support to the government as long as a liberal policy was pursued. His announcement was received with cheers. In denouncing the regicides, Senor More alluded to Queen Victoria's sympathy with Mrs. Garfield.

CUBA. HAVANA, November 10.—The defalcations brought to light in the treasury department by the discovery of the stolen tax documents amount to about \$10,000,000 instead of \$20,000,000 as before reported. This sum represents about 10 years ground rent on real estate belonging to the government, valued according to the recovered documents, at \$20,000,000.

TUNIS. TUNIS, November 10.—Two tribes in the northern part of the regency have formally submitted to the French. The chiefs of the tribes are negotiating the quality of the Placards have been posted in Tunis stating that the French chambers have resolved to maintain the treaty of May 12th.

THE COTTON REPORTS.

The Condition of the Crop as Gathered by the Exchange. SAVANNAH, November 10.—The report of the Savannah cotton exchange for October is as follows:

Gorgia.—Seventy-four replies from 46 counties, the weather during October was remarkably fine, no damage from frost; ¾ of the crop has been gathered, and picking will be over by the first of December; the yield of seed cotton is estimated at about 400 pounds per acre, while the bolls, owing to the lack of moisture in the atmosphere, are about 3 per cent lighter than usual.

Florida.—Twenty-one replies from 9 counties; during the last month, the weather has been warm and dry, very favorable for gathering the crop, ¾ of which has been picked; the yield of seed cotton is about 350 pounds per acre, and compared with last year, about 10 per cent less. In the sea island section the weather has been very fine, ¾ of the crop has been gathered, and picking will be finished by the 1st of December; the yield is about 250 pounds of seed cotton per acre, about 1½ per cent less than last year, caused by drought, worms and rust; the quality of the crop, owing to the fine weather for gathering, is generally reported better than last year.

Memphis, November 10.—The regular monthly report of the Memphis cotton exchange for October, comprising the districts of North Mississippi, north Arkansas and west Tennessee, embraces 85 responses. All but three correspondents report the weather during October generally favorable for picking, compared with 1880. Eighty-two report more favorable; 3 less favorable; 15 report no frost; 7 reported frost but the damage done is immaterial. Responses indicate that 82 per cent of the crop has been picked, and that picking will be completed by December 10th. Average date to November 17th. The average yield is estimated at 372 pounds seed cotton per acre. The estimates range from 25 to 80 per cent less than 1880, averaging 32 per cent less. Damage by worms, rust, and storms is estimated at 3 per cent.

TREASURE TROVE.

A Rich Find Under the Hovel of a Defunct Old Hermit.

GALTON, O., November 10.—Last fall an old pioneer, who lived alone in an old log house, several miles from this city, died, aged over one hundred years. Saturday last, while a grandson was working around the old hut, he turned up several pieces of gold coin with his spade. He at once informed his father, and a thorough search was made of the premises, revealing to their astonished gaze \$1,500 in gold and twenty-six pounds of silver coin, scattered about among the debris under the floor. The treasure had been placed in a wooden box about thirty-five years ago, and placed under the hearth-stone of the fireplace, but the box had rotted away, and it is thought, the rats had scattered the coin about under the floor. The old man thought he had been robbed, and he was very angry. The money was placed in the Citizens' National bank by Abner Sherrock, a son of the deceased centenarian, and will revert to the legal heirs.

FRESH FASHION NOTES.

STEEL PENSICRATES are in vogue.

IRON-REST is a new and fashionable shade of red.

GREYIAN bands for the hair are made of silver, inlaid with mock gems.

Overlaid shoes are seen upon many important carriage and dinner dresses.

PEAKED or pointed bodices, with gathered scarf pouter draperies, will be much worn.

It takes very little of striped novelty goods or of a patterned material to make a dress.

MOIRE is as fashionable this winter as Surah was last, but Surah is by no means discarded.

Even when new skirts are round and clinging to the feet, the draperies are extremely long.

LARGE collars worn by children, girls in their teens, young ladies, matrons and elderly women.

HEAVY double box-plated buckles adorn the bottom of the skirt of many handsome costumes.

ALL sorts of felt, plush and furry beaver hats and bonnets will be worn, but pokes are the first favorites.

SUDDEN jackets of dark-colored corded cloth are worn on the streets in New York with black skirts.

SCRAP MOIRE is the name of a raw material designed for dress trimmings and millinery purposes.

Long plain skirts of velvet will be worn with Louis XV. coats and scarf draperies of light-hued brocade.

JACKETS are giving to long dolmans French pelisses, circle and pompadour of Mother Hubbard cloaks.

MOIRE and surah are frequently combined in the same suit, with one or more materials and trimmings besides.

PENDANT pockets of white satin and moire trimmed with Spanish lace make pretty additions to evening dress.

In Paris dark gray and dark green will be the popular colors for outdoor costumes, and in furs the largest orders have been for natural beaver and kamdeetka seal.

Deep collars, gathered in Mother Hubbard fashion, are made of blue and cream surah and trimmed with black Spanish lace, which are long enough to cover the shoulders.

COAT clasps made of Roman gold and lapis lazuli are very fashionable. The stone is of a dark blue color, mottled with brown, and it is from this the much-valued pigment called ultramarine is made.

The self-colored silks that are used as foundation to walking costumes are quite de vogue, cotton-backed satin, Washington taffetas, the Paris Louvre and cashmere de sole. Faille is again coming into favor.

The velvet frappe appears again in three varieties, covered with floral designs with watered stripes and with satin stripes; but the two last have not a happy effect, and they will only be used sparingly as dress and mantle trimmings.

CHRONICLE OF CRIME.

FULL DETAILS OF THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION RIOT.

A Hip-Pocket Homicide in Kansas City—Ballot Box Snuff in Trial—Suicide of a Railroad Man—Trials, Tumults, Fires, Damages and Dastardly Deeds in Plenty.

MISSISSIPPI, November 10.—In regard to the Marion troubles, no new developments have been made since Tuesday night, except the arrest of one negro. After a lapse of two days, and conversations with forty or fifty different participants, a recapitulation of the whole affair is as follows: On Tuesday last while the state election was progressing at Marion, in this county, Joseph Barrett, an aged white man, having just voted, was insulted by a negro at the polls. Barrett raised his arm to resent it with a blow. Some say he drew a stick on the negro. Before he could strike another a negro named Frank Johnson shot him with a pistol in the neck, cutting the jugular vein and killing him almost instantly. George Johnson, colored, formerly a slave of Barrett, ran up to defend his old master and was shot by a negro, from the effect of which he died to-day, and a general shooting among the negroes then commenced. The whites were all unarmed. Jeff Segars, white, was killed by a negro named Samuel Gillespie. Alex Harvey, democratic candidate for county assessor, fifty yards from the scene, was rushed on by the negroes and killed by a shot through the head. He was shot in the face by Frank Johnson after he was dead. James Hodges, white, was wounded seriously in the knee; Levi Moore, white, was wounded in the hand, and Vince Segars was wounded and is expected to die. The negroes doing the shooting were Gillespie, Frank Johnson, Allen and Burwell Brown and Martin Malone. Marion was not their voting place. They were from another precinct. Will Vance, white, republican, is said to have induced the negroes to begin firing. As soon as the news reached Meridian, six miles distant, Sheriff Henderson, with a posse of seventy-five men, repaired to the scene. The negroes had all left. A party of twenty men went to the house of Ed Vance, white, republican, and approaching him with warrants of arrest, demanded his surrender, and were replied to by Vance, telling them to go to hell. They were then fired on and repulsed. By 5 o'clock in the afternoon relief came and the sheriff with his men surrounded the house. The sheriff called out to those inside to surrender. A white flag was presented at the door. The sheriff met the negroes on half way ground, and on the promise that he would protect Vance and all in the house the surrender was agreed on. The sheriff drove his buggy up to the gate to take in the prisoner, Will Vance, and his men gathered about the yard, anticipating no danger. John Vance at that moment was seen in a stooping attitude behind a corner of the stable with a gun leveled on the posse, but before he could fire he was shot and killed. At the same instant, while A. G. Warner, of the posse, was pleading protection to the females of Vance's family, he was shot through the head by some one from inside of the house and instantly killed. The sheriff and Harlin Jones, of the posse, were slightly wounded. Ed Vance escaped. Several negroes were seen to fire on the posse from the house and run off. None were known to be killed. Four or five are wounded. Will Vance was brought to Meridian by the sheriff, in a buggy at night, and lodged in jail. No harm was offered him. Young Ed Vance, a boy of seventeen, was captured, but was allowed to remain at home without molestation. Yesterday a party of fifty men went, under the direction of the sheriff, in search of Ed Vance and others concerned in the riot. None were found except a negro named Martin Malone, who took an active part in the riot. He is now in jail.

GALVESTON, November 10.—A special from Austin to the News says: At noon to-day the old state house was discovered to be on fire, and in an hour and a half the building was completely gutted by the flames. The walls are all standing apparently uninjured. The fire originated in the basement book room, used for storing reports of the supreme court, on the north side of the building. The fire, when discovered, had been eating its way above and through the speaker's room. The records of the different offices were generally saved but much scattered and damaged by rain falling at the time. Some \$15,000 worth of revised statutes of the state library worth \$40,000; furniture in the legislative chambers, portraits and paintings on the walls, all together, worth \$20,000, with the building, worth perhaps \$50,000, are a total loss. The News' Austin special says Governor Gregg has made complaint before Justice Greer to cause an investigation of the fire yesterday which destroyed the state capital.

KANSAS CITY, November 10.—John T. Smarr, a member of E. C. Roberts & Co., grocers, was shot and killed, to-night, at St. John's hotel by J. H. Russell, recently of Quincy. The affair grew out of a quarrel made up of the parties, to-day by Smarr. The parties met, to-night, and Russell demanded an apology, which Smarr refused to make. Russell then knocked Smarr down, and the latter, who is a small man, was badly hurt. Russell, who is powerful, drew a knife and slightly cut his antagonist. Russell then drew a revolver, and Smarr dodged behind a pillar in the hotel office. Russell fired three shots, the last entering Smarr's abdomen, killing him instantly. Russell was arrested. Public sentiment is on the side of Smarr.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CONSTITUTION.

New York, November 10.—Eighteenth street and Fourth avenue, fell this afternoon from the fifth story to the basement, the hoisting rope having given way. Six persons who were in the car were more or less injured. Joseph and Mercedes Alarido, Cubans, each sustained a severe shock. Robert Dickel, aged 19 years, the elevator boy, sustained a compound fracture of the right leg. John Mercer Porter, aged 31 years, had both arms and legs broken and will probably die. Bernard Maltman, aged 50 years, had his right ankle and back injured. The rope that failed was made of twisted steel.

MEMPHIS, November 10.—The damage suit of Louis Smith vs. M. Gavan & Co., for \$10,000, was on trial in the circuit court this forenoon. The circumstances of the case are briefly as follows: Smith, who was a porter for E. M. Apperson & Co., was sent by them to collect some money from M. Gavan & Co., who afterward claimed to have given him a hundred dollars too much. At their instance he was arrested and taken to the station house, where he was searched for the money without success.

CINCINNATI, November 10.—Charles S. Fisher, a prominent young attorney, has been on trial in the United States court for several days, on the charge of stuffing the ballot-box at an election at which he was supervisor of election. The jury disagreed to-day and were discharged. Judge Baxter told the dis-

trict-attorney that unless new evidence could be produced, the case ought to be nolle prossed, as no jury would be permitted to return a verdict of guilty on the evidence produced in this case.

CLARKSVILLE, Tennessee, November 10.—Last night about 10 o'clock a frame building near the gas works fell down with a terrific crash, killing and burying beneath the ruins Commodore Pentress, colored, his wife and three children. A young son, who escaped, felt the building gradually giving away and tried to arouse the family, but without success. The building was an old one, but not considered dangerous. George Snadon, the owner paid the funeral expenses.

GALVESTON, November 10.—A special to the News from San Antonio says: Julius Stark yesterday, pleaded guilty to robbing the United States mail and was sentenced to the penitentiary for 10 years.

William Petty was convicted of the same offense last week and was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

St. LOUIS, November 10.—It is reported from Kansas City that S. D. Vanhorn, known well in railroad circles, died yesterday from the effects of a dose of morphine taken with suicidal intent. Vanhorn came to Kansas City from New York, and was formerly agent of the Santa Fe road.

MEMPHIS, November 10.—The store of J. M. Farmer, on the St. Francis river, twelve miles below Madison, Ark., was burned yesterday. Loss, \$4,000; insurance, \$1,500. The cotton gin of Mr. Ayers, at Osceola, Ark., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, together with twenty bales of cotton.

AMERICUS, Ga., November 10.—Ed Partridge, colored, yesterday whipped his step-son, Belle Holmes, to death. The flesh was beaten from her body. The citizens threaten to lynch him.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 10.—Fisher & Taylor's coal yard at Oakland was burned yesterday; also the hay and grain warehouses of R. E. Hicock & Son and D. Foster. The losses aggregate about \$50,000; insurance light.

DETROIT, November 10.—The coroner to-day held an inquest on the body of William Cannon, a prisoner from Alabama, serving a term for grand larceny, who died in the house of correction of bilious fever.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., November 10.—James M. Montrose shot and killed William Sardonax at Fieldville last night, while quarreling over the result of the election. Montrose escaped.

DETROIT, November 10.—In the United States court this afternoon, James F. and Patrick Mahoney were on trial for cutting government timber in the northern part of the state.

DALLAS, TEXAS, November 10.—James Mahoney was working on the Sunset railroad was scalped by the Indians on the Deval river yesterday.

NASHVILLE, November 10.—Four convicts escaped a branch penitentiary here last night; in the melee one convict killed another.

THE FLIPPER CASE.

The Entire Day Taken Up by the Prosecution.

GALVESTON, November 10.—The News' special from Fort Davis says: In the Flipper case yesterday the entire session was occupied in receiving evidence for the prosecution. The principal paper offered was the statement from the treasury department showing that \$3,791.77, as acting commissary, and the attention of the court was called to section 5494 of the revised statutes. Captain Barber objected on the ground that the paper was the only proper evidence in the cases of embezzlement by contractors under sections 5488 and 5494, but was not the proper evidence when the charge was actual embezzlement under the 15th article of war. The question was argued at length and the objections overruled. The defense then offered formally to except, which was objected to by the judge advocate and overruled by the court.

THEY ARE COMING.

Large Excursion to Arrive from Rome.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution. ROME, November 10.—Our leading cotton men, headed by the mayor and members of the city council, leave for Atlanta in a special car to-morrow afternoon. They will stop at the Exposition hotel. Saturday morning from five hundred to a thousand Romans, including the pupils of the female colleges, will leave. Most of Rome's leading merchants and business men will be included in the delegation. The cotton exchange will be closed from Friday afternoon to Monday morning. The eastern capitalists now in Atlanta will be invited to visit Rome. The enthusiasm of our people is unbounded and Rome's day at the exposition will be a grand success.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, November 10.—To-night, one hundred and thirty men left the city for Columbus, Va. Nashville. They are in charge of Elder John Morgan.

CITY editor H. F. Grison is now in Washington urging his claims for the Chattanooga post office. It lies between him and General J. F. Wilder, the present incumbent.

THE AMERICAN CUP.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The race for the American Cup, between the Canadian yacht, the Atlanta, was won by the Michigan.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

THE COON RIVER, in Alabama, is on a boom.

PORT GIBSON, Mississippi, is to have a cotton factory.

THERE are 103 students at the state university of Louisiana.

BISHOP GREEN, of Mississippi, recently fell and broke his arm.

BOYTON ROUGE, Louisiana, produces the finest pecans in the world.

LEXINGTON, Ky., is to have the electric light, at a cost of \$2 per light.

SELMA, Ala., is growing rapidly and many new buildings are going up.

WITHIN the past five months 12,000 persons have visited the Lory caverns.

ALREADY northern people are arriving in Tallahassee to spend the winter.

The peanut crop of Virginia this year will only amount to 200,000 bushels.

A Clark county, Ky., male has lived 25 years and has never killed a man.

A CANDLESVILLE, Ky., child, two years and eight months old, weighs 230 pounds.

The State College at Lexington, Ky., has 247 students—192 males and 155 females.

A "BUCKET SHOP" in Louisville, Ky., is said to have made \$50,000 in three months.

JAMES B. WALTERS, news editor of the Richmond Whig, is suffering from a stroke of paralysis.

The German carp, introduced two years ago into Tennessee, does not seem to be doing well.

The annual meeting of the Kentucky state grange will be held in Henderson, December 13th.

EATING unseasoned oysters has given many of the good people of Gadsden, Ala., much trouble.

In 1870 Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee employed 5,800 persons in their cotton mills; in 1880 they had 11,785.

The police of Greenville, S. C., are after riding that of respectable women, gamblers, vagrants and miscreants.

A THIEF entered the pasture of a Mr. Britcher, near Grayson, Ky., and killed an ox weighing 1,500 pounds, and made way with all of it but the head.

AT THE EXPOSITION.

FACTS AND INCIDENTS OF THE DAY NOTED.

The interest in the Great Fair increasing. The Director-General Railroad Program. Meeting of the Exhibitors. Comments of the Press. Exposition Notes, Etc., Etc.

While yesterday was not a "special" day of any sort, the crowd was the largest that has been seen on the grounds since the opening, not excepting Governors' day. By this we mean that the receipts at the gate show that there were more people on the grounds yesterday than have ever been admitted in one day before.

This is very encouraging. The crowd was not attracted by any special show. On the contrary, the day was marked by the lack of any extra inducement. The increase in the attendance simply represented the natural growth of the crowd. Every visitor for the last two weeks who has gone home has advertised the exposition to his neighbors as the greatest thing ever seen on southern soil. We are just beginning to reap the benefits of this special and effective advertising. In addition to this the one cent rate on the railroads is just beginning to work as we predicted it must work.

We look for the crowd to-day to be larger than that of yesterday, and for the crowd of Saturday to be double that of any day up to yesterday, and for the crowds thereafter day by day to be worthy of the great exposition and up to the estimate first marked out by the Constitution.

The Exhibitors.

A MEETING AND AN ASSOCIATION FORMED. The exhibitors of guns and cotton cleaners met yesterday morning in Judge's hall and formed an association the object of which was to adopt such rules and regulations as will be mutually satisfactory for the government of the contest between the cotton gin and cleaners which is to take place on December 6th. This action was taken at the suggestion of Mr. Atkinson, and has the hearty approval of Mr. Kimball, who urges that other competitors, if there be, form similar organizations for mutual protection and advantage.

Mr. George Winslow, of the firm of Winslow & Bro., this city, was elected president. A committee on rules and regulations was appointed, and will report to the association in Judge's hall at 11 o'clock Monday.

One of the efforts of the association will be in co-operation with Secretary Rydman to find some planter who can supply the twenty thousand pounds of cotton of uniform quality that will be needed for the final test on the 6th of December.

This final test day will be one of special interest to all men who are interested in the manufacture or growth of cotton, or in the manufacture of guns and cleaners. Every man who feels the slightest interest in these matters should therefore make his arrangements to be here on that day, for arrangements will be perfected for a fair and impartial trial of these important machines.

Georgia Railroad Program.

The following has been adopted by Colonel E. R. Dorsey, general passenger agent of the Georgia railroad, commencing Monday, November 14, 1881:

The days and territory allotted to the two cent per mile excursion rate to Atlanta during the continuance of the cotton exposition will be as follows, namely:

Mondays—Embracing all stations between and including Augusta and Canak.

Tuesdays—Embracing all stations between and including Haddock and Warrenton.

Wednesdays—Embracing all stations between and including Norwood and Washington.

Thursdays—Embracing all stations between and including Crawfordville and Athens.

Fridays—Embracing all stations between and including Greencross and Alcona.

Saturdays—Embracing all stations between and including Covington and Decatur.

Tickets valid to return for three days from and including date of sale.

A Little Talk from Mr. Atkinson.

Mr. Atkinson made the gin exhibitors a short talk yesterday. He said that the contest of Thursday was calculated to create a wrong impression. He said that it was a good thing, however, for paving the way for the final trial. It was his request that cotton of the same kind should be given to each cleaner and that the cotton, after being ginned, should be sent to Boston. The fact, however, that the cotton was found to be of not uniform quality rendered the trial of no value. At the same time it was useful in that it pointed out some of the snags which may now be avoided at the final or real test. He suggested that the cotton for the test in December be secured from Mr. George O. Baker of Schma, Ala., as he had a field which was understood to be of the quality desired.

The Exhibitors Meet.

A meeting of exhibitors was held in Judge's hall yesterday morning at the instance of the director-general, for the purpose of arranging a programme for the formal reception of General Sherman on his arrival Tuesday. The meeting adjourned until tomorrow, when the exhibitors will again assemble and the details will be arranged.

The Fire Extinguisher Test.

A large crowd was attracted again at twelve o'clock yesterday to witness the test of the Bishop automatic fire extinguisher. The specially erected building was filled with inflammable material and fired. As on previous occasions the water was speedily put on and the fire extinguished.

Cotton Picking.

Yesterday just before noon Mr. Edward Atkinson and ex-Governor Bullock tried their hands at cotton picking. They entered one of the patches near the main building, and for a few minutes did some lively work. The presence of these distinguished men in the cotton patch was novel sight, and attracted much attention. The cotton was taken by Mr. Atkinson to the machinery of the Williamson linen company, and by him run through the various pieces of machinery until it was converted into yarn.

Special Meeting of Exhibitors.

A general meeting of the National exhibition association will be held in Judge's hall at 8:30 a.m. sharp on Saturday morning, November 12, to accept matters of general importance. A full attendance is particularly requested.

Exposition Notes.

The Southern express company has established an office on the exposition grounds, near the main entrance, with Mr. M. L. Roberts as agent, who will take pleasure in giving rates to any part of the United States, and forwarding promptly all legitimate exposition matter that may be offered.

Abel L. Sawyer, of Key West, Florida, is visiting the exposition.

Miss Jennie Michie is writing a series of interesting letters about the exposition for the Griffin News.

Mr. Bowles, of the Springfield Republican, and Mr. Lloyd, of the Chicago Tribune, are en route to the exposition.

To-morrow is children's day.

Why can't the school children of Marietta come down Saturday, children's day? The admission is only 25 cents. Who will take the matter in hand at Marietta and get the principals of the different schools to agree to bring their schools?

Colonel Pope, of the Air-Line, has agreed to sell one cent per mile excursion tickets to children between five and twelve years of age on Saturday at

one-half cent per mile each way where fifty or more come from one station. This should certainly bring a crowd.

The busiest place in the Art hall is the place of J. P. Stevens & Co.'s big exhibit of jewelry. These have goods at prices to suit our home people, and they are doing a rushing business.

Not only are Atlanta made watches sold at J. P. Stevens & Co.'s, but those of all the other first-class American makers. They are selling large numbers of Waltham watches.

Cotton Mill Machinery.

NEWBORN, N. C., November 8.—Editors Constitution: For some time past I have thought that nothing would add more materially to the cotton manufacturing business of the south than the establishment at some point in the south of machine shops for the manufacture of cotton machinery, viz: spindles, looms, cards, etc. We have at the south an abundant supply of all the necessary material for their manufacture. The item of transportation alone, say Hopedale or Lowell, Mass., in such machinery to Atlanta or Augusta, Georgia, including the expense of boxing, cannot be less than 10 to 12 1/2 per cent. This alone would be a splendid profit. If you will, while so many manufacturers from the north and from Europe are in your city advocate the erection of such establishments and the advantages properly before the people, I believe you will succeed in finding some one who will go into the business. WILLIAM H. OLIVER.

Exposition Directory.

On entering the exposition grounds visitors will find it convenient to get checks for their hand bags and parcels in the Public Comfort pavilion, and then enter the main building, where they will find exhibits as follows:

- No. 1. East Wing Main Building—Electric apparatus, barbed wire machines, belting and hose, asbestos paints, steam engines, pool cotton machinery in general, and the various carriages.
- No. 2. East Wing Annex—Pleasure vehicles, harness, farm wagons, railroad cars.
- No. 3. Rotunda—First floor, department of state exhibit, stationary engines, steam fire engines, Japanese goods, curios, pottery. Second floor, department of agriculture, cafe.
- No. 4. South Wing Main Building—Cotton gins, cleaners, hullers, presses, rollers, patented devices.
- No. 5. Bishop's automatic fire extinguisher, on opposite side of railroad avenue.
- No. 6. North Wing Main Building—Cotton thread and woolen machinery in motion, textile fabrics from northern and southern mills, foreign cotton and woolen samples.
- No. 7. West Wing Main Building—Pool cotton machinery in motion, Eli Whitney's original model of sewing machines, arms, typewriters, scales, saws, sewing machines, steam engines.
- No. 8. Gambirini Hall—Between west wing and annex.
- No. 9. West Wing Annex—Agricultural engines, implements, tools and machinery.
- No. 10. South Carolina Annex—Entrance west end of Main Building—Phosphates, agricultural and mineral products, cotton and other manufactured goods.
- No. 11. Department of Minerals and Woods—Exhibits in and about the compounds of the various agricultural products, and other natural resources of the country they traverse; also North Carolina's exhibit, the whole occupying two buildings.
- No. 12. Exposition Restaurant and Lunch Room, on NORTH LUTHERAL AVENUE.
- No. 13. Turquoise still.
- No. 14. Louisville Agricultural Implements and Machinery.
- No. 15. Portable engine.
- No. 16. Iron fencing and automatic farm gate.
- No. 17. Baltimore chemical exchange.
- No. 18. Horticultural hall—garden seeds, fertilizers—look.
- No. 19. Press pavilion.
- No. 20. Avery's shuggies.
- No. 21. Wind mill.
- No. 22. Scrapers.
- No. 23. Steam saw-mill; portable and traction engines.
- No. 24. Pine wood distillery.
- No. 25. Saw mill and engine.
- No. 26. Thomas's dye house.
- No. 27. Paving press.
- No. 28. Machine spreaders and cotton seed distributors.
- No. 29. Horse powers.
- No. 30. Old windmill.
- No. 31. Farm wagons.

ON EXECUTIVE PLAZA.

- No. 32. The glass hen and her interesting family.
- No. 33. Marine museum.
- No. 34. Art and industrial buildings. On both the lower and upper floors of all this connected group of buildings are thousands of objects worthy of most careful examination.
- No. 35. Belfast wind engine.
- No. 36. Columbia bridge company.
- No. 37. Chattanooga's collective exhibit.
- No. 38. Agricultural implements.
- No. 39. Shooting gallery.
- No. 40. Foreign strength test.
- No. 41. The seven wonders.
- No. 42. Florida's building, filled with the natural products and the manufactures that illustrate the resources of that out of the way state.

ON AGRICULTURAL AVENUE.

- No. 43. The exposition fields, where can be seen all kinds of American and foreign cotton, sugar cane and many fibrous plants.
- No. 44. The silos—showing how ensilage is prepared and kept for providing horses, cattle and all kinds of live stock, with cheap, wholesome and nutritious fodder.

EXPOSITION OFFICES.

- No. 45—Judges Hall—The exposition assembly room, in Judge's hall, on the executive plaza. On the left of the vestibule is the office of the director-general; on the right are the offices of the president and the treasurer. The upper rooms are occupied by the department of awards.
- No. 46—Department of Admission—south gate house (next east of street car entrance), facing the fountain.
- No. 47—Department of Protection—(On railroad avenue at lower end of executive plaza.)
- No. 48—Department of Engineering and Machinery—At the right of north entrance to main building.
- No. 49—Department of Installation—At the left of north entrance to main building.
- No. 50—Department of Public Comfort—In east end of public comfort pavilion.
- No. 51—Department of Transportation—In the west end of exposition railroad station.
- No. 52—Exposition news stand.
- No. 53—Exposition Bank and Railroad Ticket Office—At the left of north entrance to main building.
- No. 54—Post Office, Telegraph and Southern Express Offices—North gate house, next west of street car entrance to the park, on executive plaza.

PRINCIPAL THOROUGHFARES.

- Railroad Avenue—From main or street car entrance east and south to restaurant.
- Horticultural Avenue—From restaurant north to Art and industrial buildings.
- Terrace Avenue—From Horticultural avenue east to junction with railroad avenue.
- Note: The above three avenues encompass the public comfort pavilion and the main and railroad buildings and their annexes.
- Agricultural Avenue—From the railroad track along the south side of the park to West Terrace.
- West Terrace—From the restaurant west and north to Florida's grove.
- Executive Plaza—From main or street car entrance to Florida grove.
- Florida's Grove—West of Judges' hall and Art and industrial buildings.

What the Papers say.

The Atlanta is doing much to stir up the agricultural population of the state, and in the process needs stirring. All the farmers around here buy their hay in bales. They buy also their corn and their meat. This is the practice in a country where clover grows luxuriantly, where green stuff for cattle can be cut in the field any day in the year, and where hox and horned beasts can acquire fatness with facility. Nearly all the stock on the farms about here is poor. In a former letter I have alluded to the lean pigs, "Borzo hogs," the Atlantians call them. They say the farmers never intend to get a hog that can't run away from a nigger. I fear I am compelled to give a negative response. It is not too late to improve her opportunity, and I hope she will respond to the invitation of the business committee of the exposition, and be ably and fully represented on the 15th instant—the day especially set apart for her and Forsyth.

Colonel Hardeman in Macon Telegraph.

Is Georgia alive to the importance of the hour and the opportunity? The tide is at its flood. Shall it ebb and leave her as she was before its rising? I fear not. Macon, as a railroad, commercial and educational center, sufficiently alive to her claims and her advantages? I fear I am compelled to give a negative response. It is not too late to improve her opportunity, and I hope she will respond to the invitation of the business committee of the exposition, and be ably and fully represented on the 15th instant—the day especially set apart for her and Forsyth.

which means Bibb and Monroe. I can assure you people, the exposition is an agricultural industry, will apply repay them. Every intelligent agriculturist, it is no exaggeration to say himself of the opportunity of seeing at so little cost, the improved implements of husbandry and agriculture, and the machinery for cleaning, thrashing, hulling and the manufacture of utilizing them we insure growth and prosperity, for the best skill in the state which possesses the greatest wealth, and her people will enjoy the greatest welfare. Go there and see for yourselves the improved implements and the machinery. You will be astonished at the scope of the exhibition, and will come home more than ever impressed with the magnitude and wealth of your state.

Correspondence New York World.

The past week was the most interesting and significant since the exposition opened. For the first time cotton manufacturers and cotton growers consulted with each other and made unity of action in the most important matter of the day. That the good results to both classes that have been made possible and are likely to follow are of more importance to both north and south than any other event since the war. Heretofore the growers of cotton have never known the northern manufacturer, and the manufacturer has never known the grower. The cotton factor has been the go-between; and since he has been responsible to the grower and the manufacturer, and bought at a disadvantage both to the grower and to the manufacturer. To illustrate: A farmer brought to the exposition the other day a lot of cotton in the seed which he would willingly have sold to a factor for 10 cents a pound (lint). The manufacturer examined it and gave him 16 cents a pound. In other words, the intermediate steps between the grower and the manufacturer cost him 5 cents a pound. The greater part of this 5 cents loss is caused not by commissions, insurance, storing and shipping, but by the comparatively small and will compare favorably with similar cases in handling other produce—but by the universally recognized fact that the cotton is not a careful picking from the field, careful ginning, secure baling so as to prevent soiling and to keep out sand, and a careful assorting of the bales into grades saved 5 cents a pound. It would be impossible to exaggerate the significance of this. It is a lesson that is worth millions to the southern planter.

Correspondence Baltimore Gazette.

It is not a little curious to note that a very large percentage of the more pronounced interested visitors are New Englanders. And it is a fact that every man of them is literally and very suspiciously bristling with figures to prove that cotton cannot be profitably manufactured in the south. "You can grow it, but you can't weave it—and you must send it up to Connecticut and Massachusetts to be profitably manufactured"—is about the average burden of the song in this particular. But I am informed that the assertion is not true. It has been demonstrated to the terror of your New England friends that the cotton of the south is not only a difference because of better soil and better cultivation, but that during the process of ginning and weaving the southern atmosphere has a most advantageous effect on the quality of the cotton.

Providence Journal.

No southerner could have listened to Mr. Atkinson without gaining in breadth of ideas, without more clearly estimating the magnitude of the task before them, and without having an immensely increased estimate of the natural resources of the south. The most of the section he inhabits. And there is about the address: the more carefully it is perused the stronger impression it makes on the mind. It is disposed to deduct something from the growing picture represented as equally attainable and desirable. It is a warm welcome, for him that wears the experience, of demonstrated truth, to awaken the highest enthusiasm, and stimulate to the most earnest efforts.

Correspondence Louisville Commercial.

This exposition will accomplish a great deal. It will show to the country that there is plenty of scope for the investment of capital; that the earth is rich in minerals, rich in ore and crude material, in which lie hidden fortunes. It will show that here there is a warm welcome for him that wears the experience, of demonstrated truth, to awaken the highest enthusiasm, and stimulate to the most earnest efforts.

Correspondence Chicago Evening Journal.

On the whole, the condition of the colored people in Georgia is as good as could be expected. Some prejudice lingers in the minds of the late generation of planters, who were devoted to the slave, but their prejudice will be buried with them, and they cannot live forever. The rising generation of white and black Georgians will live together, and at no distant day Georgia will rank high as an agricultural and manufacturing state, inhabited by an industrious, intelligent and patriotic people.

Catoosa Courier.

Will the Atlanta exposition be a success or not? It is not, it will not be for the lack of fidelity and energy on the part of THE CONSTITUTION.

—One of the easiest things to catch, and at the same time one of the most difficult to get rid of, is a cough or cold. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, however, always proves equal to the emergency. Price 25 cents.

—Chestnuts have gone up to 57 a bushel in some parts of New York. The worms must be unusually oily this year.

—Dr. C. F. Manson, of 2940 North 7th street, Philadelphia, says: "I have used Liebig's Cocoa Beef Tonic among my patients with the most satisfactory results." The drain of strength caused by malaria, lung affections, female complaints, imperfect digestion and biliousness is speedily remedied by its use. nov14w1 fri sun wedkwt

—Justice Field will sail from Europe for New York on November 19th, and confidently expects to be in Washington by December 1st.

Oh, What a Cough!

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that most terrible disease consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it. For Croup, Cough, Croup and Whooping Cough. Sold by all druggists. 602 july17—dmcwv tues thurs satwecw

—A Mr. Powers owns in the Arkansas valley a ranch of 100,000 acres.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints. If you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer, every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by all druggists. 602 july17—dmcwv tues thurs satwecw

—Tickets to the Patti concert are 50c, and Adelina is supposed of being an Arkansas train robber on a new racket.

A Kind Word of Advice.

If you feel yourself growing weak, your strength failing, the natural functions of the body becoming impaired, and your system needs iron, your system needs iron, which when combined with proper vegetable extracts, produces a tonic of rare medicinal effect. Such a remedy is Brown's Iron Bitters. Buy it of your druggist and do not be persuaded to take a substitute, for this is the only remedy which gives permanent strength. It contains no alcohol, nor does it blacken the teeth. It receives the universal endorsement of clergymen, physicians, druggists, and of all who have used it. nov3 dkwlv

—Senator Anthony has been a United States senator continuously for twenty-two years. No other man now in congress has continuously served so long in either house.

Rheumatism, neuralgia, hysteria, female weakness, etc., promptly cured with Brown's Iron Bitters. nov3 dkwlv

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, November 5, 1881.—James Wilson, administrator of the estate of Christina Wilson, late of said county, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged his trust, and prays for letters of dismission.

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in March, 1882, else letters of dismission will be granted the applicant. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

VISITORS OF THE EXPOSITION.

Will find at our display in Art Hall, a large stock of Rich Jewelry, Diamonds, Silverware, and objects of art suitable for presentation purposes. This stock is not composed entirely of expensive articles. We offer beautiful souvenirs at such low prices that any one can possess themselves of something pretty.

Every article that we exhibit is FOR SALE, and our stock has been selected with this object especially in view. We offer BARGAINS—no trouble to show goods.

A FEATURE OF OUR DISPLAY IS ATLANTA MADE WATCHES the merits of which will be explained by polite gentlemen in charge.

AT OUR FACTORY, 34 WHITEHALL STREET, we will execute promptly all orders for any special designs for jewelry or watches.

AT OUR SALESROOMS, NO. 34 WHITEHALL STREET, can be found the largest stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware ever seen in the South.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.

892 oct16 d3m 2p nx expos mat top

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

Rheumatism Neuralgia

Sprains, Pain in the Back and Side.

There is nothing more painful than these diseases; but the pain can be removed and the disease cured by use of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

This remedy is not a cheap healing or Petroleum product that must be kept away from fire or heat to avoid danger of explosion, nor is it an untried experiment that may do more harm than good.

PAIN KILLER has been in constant use for forty years, and the universal testimony from all parts of the world is, IT NEVER FAILS. It not only effects a permanent cure, but it relieves pain almost instantaneously. Being a purely vegetable remedy, it is safe in the hands of the most inexperienced.

The record of cures by the use of PAIN KILLER would fill volumes. The following extracts from letters received show what those who have tried it think.

Edgar Gady Owatonna, Minn., says: "About a year since my wife became subject to severe suffering from rheumatism. I tried every remedy I could find, but without relief. I have received my strength, and am now able to follow my usual occupation."

Charles Powell writes from the Sailors' Home, London: "I have been afflicted three years with neuralgia and violent spasms of the stomach. The doctors at Westminster Hospital gave up my case in despair. I tried your PAIN KILLER, and it gave me immediate relief. I have regained my strength, and am now able to follow my usual occupation."

Mr. Burdett writes: "I have used PAIN KILLER for thirty years, and have found it a never-failing remedy for rheumatism and lumbago."

Mr. Burdett writes: "I never fail to give relief in cases of rheumatism. I have used PAIN KILLER for thirty years, and have found it a never-failing remedy for rheumatism and lumbago."

From actual use, I know your PAIN KILLER is the best medicine I can get."

All druggists keep PAIN KILLER. Its price is so low that it is within the reach of all, and it will save many times its cost in doctor's bills. 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 a bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

july3—dawnly november december january whole next mat

LEAD, OILS AND COLORS.

JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS.,

231 South Front St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE LEAD,

RED LED, LITHARGE.

ORANGE MINERAL, LINSEED OIL & PAINTERS' COLORS.

492 oct16—d3m



GUARANTEED UNADULTERATED. SEE THAT THE PICTURE OF THE DUKE IS ON EVERY PACKAGE.

F. WICKER & SONS, N.Y.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE SIMPLEST LATEST IMPROVED AND MOST POPULAR OF ALL SEWING MACHINES, IS THE LIGHT-RUNNING NEW HOME.



200 000 SOLD YEARLY.

Parties visiting this city during the Great EXPOSITION are cordially invited to call at our office and inspect

THE NEW HOME.

Comparison with other machines solicited.

JOHNSON, CLARK & Co.,

25 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

H. C. PEEPLES, Manager.

oct25—d3m

COTTON CARDING AND SPINNING MACHINERY FOR SALE—Complete system (now running) comprising Kison Opener, Kison Spreader, Kison Worker & Stripper Cards, 50 inches; 2 Drawing Frames, Higgins' Spindles, 64 spindles; Providence M. Co. Spindles, 80 spindles; 2 Higgins' Spindles, 112 spindles each; Providence Spindles, 132 spindles; 2 King Spinning Frames, 4,276 spindles; Reels, Warp Mills, Spoolers, etc. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Address JOHN C. THOMPSON, Thompson and Division Streets, Philadelphia. oct22 d3m

THE COMPARATIVE EDITION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT!

BOTH FULL TEXT OF THE KING JAMES AND REVISED VERSIONS IN ONE VOLUME. 100 PAGES. FREE FROM ERROR. Changes shown at a glance. Only One Book Required. Saves time, saves labor, insures accuracy, gives satisfaction. Address J. H. CHAMBERS & CO., Atlanta, Georgia. WANTED (\$1.50) 908—d3m

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE GENERAL MANAGER, ATLANTA, GA., September 3, 1881.

Commencing Sunday, 4th instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY. No. 1 WEST DAILY.

L've Atlanta - 8:30 am | L've Augusta - 10:30 am

Ar. Atlanta - 4:40 pm | Ar. Macon - 9:10 am

Washington - 2:35 pm | " Millidge's 9:10 am

" Canak - 1:26 pm | " Canak - 11:33 am

" Millidge's - 4:48 pm | " Wash'n - 9:10 am

Ar. Macon - 6:45 pm | " Athens - 9:30 am

Augusta - 4:40 pm | Ar. Atlanta - 5:45 pm

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

LITHONIA ACCOMMODATION. (Daily, except Sundays.)

L've Atlanta - 6:00 pm | L've Lithonia - 6:35 pm

Ar. Lithonia - 7:25 pm | Ar. Atlanta - 8:00 pm

DECATUR ACCOMMODATION. (Daily, except Sundays.)

L've Atlanta - 12:35 pm | L've Decatur - 2:05 pm

Ar. Decatur - 1:14 pm | Ar. Atlanta - 2:45 pm

NO 4 EAST DAILY. No. 3 WEST DAILY.

L've Atlanta - 8:30 pm | L've Augusta - 5:55 pm

Ar. Athens - 8:05 am | Ar. Athens - 7:00 pm

THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every Monday, and is delivered by carrier to the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month, \$3 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION, for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at news stands in the principal southern cities.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, published every Tuesday, mailed postage free for \$1.50 a year—ten copies for \$12.50—twenty copies \$20. Sample copies sent free application. Agents wanted at every post-office territory is not occupied.

ADVERTISING rates depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news is solicited from all parts of the country.

UNDER no circumstances will the editors undertake the return of manuscripts not available for publication.

ADDITIONAL letters and telegrams, and make all drafts and checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION
ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 11, 1901.

The railroad news published elsewhere in this issue is of exceeding interest and importance.

The German delegates to the Yorktown celebration have sailed for faderland and all danger of another Franco-German war is at an end.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL JAMES is going to Florida. We desire to call his attention to the fact that the safest way to Florida is via Atlanta and the exposition.

COMMISSIONER HENDERSON received one hundred and sixty-three replies from one hundred and three counties of the state. They report the cotton crop to November 1st as thirty per cent short, compared with last year.

A WORD TO PARENTS.

To-morrow is children's day at the exposition grounds.

The executive committee, with a proper appreciation of the situation, has reduced the entrance fee for children to half price for that day. The people of Atlanta have not, up to this time, given the exposition, the support which it should have. A gentleman who has been living in the city for several years watched a crowd of more than a thousand come out of the gates on yesterday and saw only five faces that he recognized. The attendance is made up almost entirely of strangers, most of whom have come from other states than Georgia.

Children's day furnishes not only an excuse but a reason for every parent to make a visit to the grounds. There are thousands of curious and interesting sights that would make the little ones happy and that their hearts yearn to see. A day spent by them amid the wonderful machinery, the beautiful sights and the queer shows would be indeed a red letter day, long to be remembered. It would fill a large part of their young lives and make them happy for weeks to come. There are few fathers in the city who cannot afford to give one day to their children and the small amount of money that is required for their admission. The same money could not be spent in any other way so as to give them a title of the enjoyment or enlightenment that would come from a day at Ogglethorpe Park. If the fathers are business men, and cannot go, they should arrange for the mothers to take the little folks out. The grounds are thoroughly policed, everything is kept in the best order, the machinery is all guarded, so that accidents are impossible, and there is not the slightest impropriety in a lady going out with an escort save a troop of happy children. There ought to be five thousand little ones admitted to the grounds to-morrow; if the hearts of the people are where they ought to be, this figure will be surpassed. Let every parent see to it that his children are not kept at home to-morrow while all their little friends are out at the exposition seeing the sights that will make the staple of their prattle for the next month to come. Let all the children go.

A REMARKABLE EXHIBIT.

Every display at the exposition is worthy of study, but the exhibit made by the Richmond and Danville railroad and its combinations is of unusual significance, and demands special attention. The collection of woods and minerals in this exhibit is without doubt the finest and the most suggestive ever made in the world. It shows almost at a glance the immense material resources of the south, and, studied in connection with the other southern exhibits, demonstrates beyond all question that the field of profitable investment in this section is practically boundless. In the display made by the Richmond and Danville combination there are, from North Carolina alone, copper ores, masses of great size and richness; refined copper, in ingots and plates; lead and silver ores; iron ores from many mines; corundum, marbles, soapstones, mica, in clear sheets of foot square; sandstones, flexible and other; chrome iron; kaolin; jewels, amethyst, emerald, green and rose, beryls, topaz, sapphires, zircons, etc., including fine specimens of the newly-found gem, Hiddenite, which rivals the diamond. Those enraptured are all from North Carolina, and contained in the exhibit of the Richmond and Danville railroad company, which, besides samples of the wealth of that state, embraces products, too many to enumerate of other states traversed by its system of railways. In that company's exhibit may be seen some \$7,000 worth of gold nuggets, besides bars of retorted gold of weights from 38 to 58 ounces, and a single mass of gold of the value of \$3,300 in the quartz that forms its matrix. The display of woods in the rough and worked, in the same exhibit, is very large and fine. In this exhibit there are also rare and desirable qualities of iron.

It is also demonstrated that in the region covered by the Richmond and Danville and its connections that the crops produced in one year by some of the land will sell for more than the land itself will bring. The exhibit is also remarkable for the display of "bright" tobacco from North Carolina, from which the Durham brand is manufactured. The value of this tobacco is more than \$1,000 a ton. A New York industrial weekly, whose editor has been dazzled by the possibilities which the exposition makes manifest, writes that the resources of the south:

"It has always been that the south, making its cotton crop net—that is to say, growing its own food and manufacturing fabrics equal in value to the clothing of its population—would thus demonstrate itself to be the richest country in the world. It is claimed that it has already reached that result, and, moreover, its yield of cereals and meats and its manufacture of fabrics increase yearly. Growing its own food, its output for clothing fabrics met by the returns from its own manufacture of textiles—it has, in round numbers, \$200,000,000 net, \$40 per head of population, \$200 per family, from cotton alone. To this add the product of 330 million pounds of tobacco raised in six states, 200 million bushels of rice raised in six states, together with the revenue from naval stores, timber, other fruits and vegetables, and other products of varied industry in the renovated south.

Since 1870 the capacity of southern mills has increased from eleven thousand to more than fifteen hundred thousand spindles. Within the same period the consumption of cotton has more than doubled. It was forty-five million pounds in 1870, and in 1900 it had increased to more than one hundred million. The census returns show the past decade the south has made more rapid strides in cotton manufactures than either the country at large or New England, the great center of industry in America.

Magnificent water-power for spinning and other purposes is supplied by the streams which flow from the east and west slopes of the Appalachian range to the Atlantic, and from the Gulf of Mexico, and from the southern slope to the Gulf North Carolina is estimated to have more than three million horse power in her streams from the table lands to the sea. This exceeds that of all the steam engines in the United States or Great Britain combined. South Carolina has not far from the same amount of water power, from streams flowing to the Atlantic ocean, and Georgia, from water flowing to that ocean and to the Gulf, probably an even greater amount, inasmuch as the difference of elevation between the sources among the mountains and the mouths of the rivers in that state emptying into the ocean or Gulf, the Chattahoochee, Etowah, Savannah, Broad, Ocmulgee, Flint, Ogeechee, Altamaha, etc., ranges from one thousand to three thousand feet, and the rivers flow in the aggregate thousands of miles in that state.

The splendid lift of the continent, which furnishes this vast reservoir of power, has its crest the highest in North Carolina, reaching nearly 7,000 feet, in an even chain, 250 to 300 miles from the seaboard. Its significance and value to the region is far beyond the water-power which it supplies, important as that is. It insures a mild, equable climate, in a wide extent of country, commencing as soon as a narrow strip of alluvial plain along the seashore is passed, and stretching to the gradual descent to the hill-sides, among fertile valleys and rich forests, till the summit is reached and turned, with like fertility and wealth of natural product on the western slope. This climate is probably unequalled in the world.

A large part of the region referred to in the foregoing is traversed by the Richmond and Danville road and its southern branches. This combination embraces 2,000 miles in its system, has only eight millions of capital, stock and bonds, on the 200 miles in its original ownership, and that is to say \$40,000 per mile, against \$100,000 per mile of stock and bonds on the railways of the middle states, \$80,000 per mile on the Pacific railways, and those of the Pacific states, and \$50,000 per mile on those of the New England states. With the western states no fair comparison is open, inasmuch as the facility for easy construction of railways in that region (so many lines being unfinished, with construction accounts still open), precludes ready adjustment of mileage to capital at any given period.

In addition to these 2,000 miles, the Richmond and Danville system covers lines in process of construction in western North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas. This system starts in one direction from Alexandria, Va., opposite Washington city, and in another from Baltimore—utilizing a steamboat service which it controls—to West Point, Va., and enjoying perfect advantages at both points of complete railway connections and permanently deep water. It traverses eight of the most populous and prosperous southern states; includes among its stations the capital cities of four thereof; passes along or contiguous to the eastern slopes of the mountain ranges in the interior, and shares largely in the passenger traffic which comes of grain and tobacco, cotton, fruit and vegetable-growing industries, as well as a vast wealth of cattle-raising, which has made famous the slope of the Appalachian chain in that part.

A statement of these facts seems necessary in connection with any allusion to the remarkable exhibit which the Richmond and Danville has brought together. Our people have never fully realized the importance of this great system of roads or the work it has been doing in Georgia and in the south. The credit for the present perfection of the system is due in a great measure to Colonel G. J. Forester. When he was first placed in control of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line, he saw the necessity as well as the immense value of this combination. He was persistent and energetic, and he succeeded not only in perfecting the road he controlled but in putting the facts about the country and the advantages of the present system in such strong light that capitalists have been eager to invest in the securities of these roads.

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THE CONSTITUTION
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ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 11, 1901.

The railroad news published elsewhere in this issue is of exceeding interest and importance.

The German delegates to the Yorktown celebration have sailed for faderland and all danger of another Franco-German war is at an end.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL JAMES is going to Florida. We desire to call his attention to the fact that the safest way to Florida is via Atlanta and the exposition.

COMMISSIONER HENDERSON received one hundred and sixty-three replies from one hundred and three counties of the state. They report the cotton crop to November 1st as thirty per cent short, compared with last year.

To-morrow is children's day at the exposition grounds.

The executive committee, with a proper appreciation of the situation, has reduced the entrance fee for children to half price for that day. The people of Atlanta have not, up to this time, given the exposition, the support which it should have. A gentleman who has been living in the city for several years watched a crowd of more than a thousand come out of the gates on yesterday and saw only five faces that he recognized. The attendance is made up almost entirely of strangers, most of whom have come from other states than Georgia.

Children's day furnishes not only an excuse but a reason for every parent to make a visit to the grounds. There are thousands of curious and interesting sights that would make the little ones happy and that their hearts yearn to see. A day spent by them amid the wonderful machinery, the beautiful sights and the queer shows would be indeed a red letter day, long to be remembered. It would fill a large part of their young lives and make them happy for weeks to come. There are few fathers in the city who cannot afford to give one day to their children and the small amount of money that is required for their admission. The same money could not be spent in any other way so as to give them a title of the enjoyment or enlightenment that would come from a day at Ogglethorpe Park. If the fathers are business men, and cannot go, they should arrange for the mothers to take the little folks out. The grounds are thoroughly policed, everything is kept in the best order, the machinery is all guarded, so that accidents are impossible, and there is not the slightest impropriety in a lady going out with an escort save a troop of happy children. There ought to be five thousand little ones admitted to the grounds to-morrow; if the hearts of the people are where they ought to be, this figure will be surpassed. Let every parent see to it that his children are not kept at home to-morrow while all their little friends are out at the exposition seeing the sights that will make the staple of their prattle for the next month to come. Let all the children go.

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NORTHERN COMMENT

ON THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE AND AGRICULTURE.

What Commissioner Loring Saw On His Trip to the Exposition—Atlanta's Thrift—The Devotion of Southern Villages and the Unchanging Ideas of the People.

Washington Post Interview.

Dr. George B. Loring, commissioner of agriculture, returned last evening from his trip to Atlanta, where he went to attend the International cotton exposition, and was found quietly seated in his home office by a reporter for the Post.

"Doctor, how did you enjoy your southern trip, and what did you accomplish?" was the introductory interrogatory.

"Well, sir, I left here one week ago Monday and went direct to Atlanta. I had called a convention of representative delegates of the various agricultural sections in the cotton growing states to discuss cotton cultivation. I called it there as a part of the cluster that is to meet here in January to discuss agricultural education, grain growing, horticulture and animal industries. The delegates to the cotton convention I thought had better meet there, and Mr. Kitchell, of the exposition, agreed with me. I delivered an address on Wednesday morning last and had a large and influential audience, among them representative men of the manufacturing districts of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New Jersey. I discovered the manner in which the interests of the country had grown in the last fifty years, its agricultural interests in particular, and the aggregate acreage of cotton in the cotton states. I pointed out the vast amount of money expended in cereals, 282,000,000 bushels having been purchased by the south last year, and that they could grow a large proportion of it if they properly developed their agricultural interests. I showed that what they consumed could be raised at home, and cited various authorities, among them those of Henry W. Grady, publisher of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. It was as good an industrial exposition as I have ever seen. I called together the agents of the railroads who had charge of the exhibits, and asked that the whole display be lodged in the agricultural department at Washington, as an illustration of the natural resources of the southern section. I was warmly seconded by Senator Brown, and he agreed to transfer the exhibition of his own road to the department, free of charge so far as his road was concerned, and the matter will be considered by the committee. I thought that the exhibition would be placed here permanently, so that members of congress and others may study and know the resources of the various sections. The exhibition of cotton growing and of cereal crops on the ground was very fine. There was a valuable exhibition of cattle, largely Jerseys, of a remarkable quality, a first rate display of short horns and good Durham. Altogether the exposition in all its branches and general management was admirably arranged and systematically conducted. The people of Atlanta were very attentive and much in earnest. They manifested a great spirit of enterprise. The city was very attractive to myself and those with me. We were treated with great hospitality. I shall make another visit there on the 14th of December, as I was urged to by the officials. I will be in the national cotton growers' association meets."

Among those with Dr. Loring on his trip were Senators Hampton, Morgan and Slater, all of whom agreed it was a creditable and useful exhibition. The commissioner's address was replete with statistics embodying nothing of a political character, and was received with great favor.

New Haven Palladium Correspondence.

Since our return many inquiries have been made as to Atlanta's great undertaking, and in reply it can truly be said that as an exhibit of American progress and American industry and American skill in the arts of manufacture it is fully on a par with the exhibits of the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia five years ago. I would advise any one who thinks of making a southern trip to go while this exposition is in progress; he will come away realizing more of the resources of our country, and feel well paid for the expense of time and money.

Atlanta itself is a series of substantial business blocks built mostly of iron and brick and located around a railroad depot, and a bewildering array of tracks which run through the heart of the city. In close proximity to the depot is the state capital, the new and elegant penitentiary and the great Kimball house and other large hotels. There are several jobbing houses here that are doing over a million of business a year, and a cotton mill is booming day and night with 300 looms and 10,000 spindles. The situation of Atlanta is, of course, ideal for a successful commercial city; it has no very favorable advantages of its own, its coal has to be drawn two hundred miles, and the only river near the city is the Chattahoochee, and that is small and not navigable. Even the soil about the city is inferior, and cotton alone can be raised successfully, and yet Atlanta to-day is the center of a population of near 50,000 people and represents the best distributed industry of the south; it represents the new age that is dawning for the whole south, and by its wonderful growth shows itself to be moved by that insatiable commercial spirit and enterprise which in times past founded empires, and in later days established the great cities of the world. Atlanta suffered more by the war than any city north or south, but the ashes sown by Sherman contained the seed that burst forth into another city more beautiful than the one destroyed by the flames of war; they received into their midst valuable accessions from the east and from the west, but the great majority of the men who are making Atlanta famous for its business energy and push are natives of the soil of Georgia. The climate of this part of the state is said to be delightful. The city is about 1,100 feet above the sea, and the long summers here have the invigorating trade winds and their cool and restful nights. Not far to the north and the northeast are the beautiful Kenesaw or Chattahoochee mountains, the last dying spurs of the Appalachian range, which rest in the blue atmosphere along the continent from the gates of the St. Lawrence to the broad channel of the Tennessee.

One of the most interesting features of our visit in Atlanta was the ride over the northern portion of the city to view the fortifications and the scene of some of the bloodiest contests of the war. Our guide on this occasion was Major Howell, one of the proprietors of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, a paper of national reputation, and one that has done much by its liberality and tolerance to develop and bring to the front the state of Georgia. Major Howell was an artillery officer on the confederate side, of great fidelity, and commanded a battery in Leburn's division, under Hood. His graphic description of the scenes in which he took part, together with his genial flow of wit and jovial good fellowship made this ride one not to be remembered.

Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

The Atlanta exposition is valuable, because it is a proof of at least the wonderful resources of the south. Of course other resources may exist without development, but the exposition shows also that development is in active progress. It is impossible to give more than the most general outline of this exhibit

of the south in a single letter, and I shall therefore make this merely an introduction to others, which shall treat the various products more in detail. The people of the north ought to know pretty well by this time that this exhibition is a large one; the exhibits cover twenty-one acres in extent; its show of American products is larger than that of the centennial, and the whole exposition is, next to the centennial, the largest that the country has ever had. It is unnecessary to enumerate these large details, for the extent of the exposition is now pretty generally understood. Its most distinctive and by far most interesting features are those illustrating the natural wealth of the south.

Correspondence St. Louis Republic.

The cotton exposition is a success in several ways, but it will not be successful financially. This city has done all in its power, and the gentlemen who are at the head of the enterprise have been energetic as human beings can be, and have performed their difficult task thoroughly well. They have made a splendid exhibition. The old racing grounds have been converted into a busy scene of industry. The flooring space on which the exhibits are covers twenty-one acres, and the exposition is second in size to the centennial alone. As to American exhibits the claim is made that it is larger and better than that of the centennial. It is in some respects infinitely more interesting than the centennial, and that in the line of American exhibits. The exposition is as good as it could be made under the circumstances, and it is certainly worthy of a visit from every man who is interested in the development of American products and industries. The only drawback has been the legislature of the state. This prying body of persons could not see their way clearly to spending any money except to increase their own salaries, and they therefore refused to grant an appropriation to the exposition. The result was to discredit the enterprise abroad, and to prevent the presence of many exhibitors who would have been glad to take some space. It was naturally supposed that there must have been some good reason to induce the Georgia legislature to refuse to endorse any enterprise which, if honestly and efficiently managed, could not fail to insure to the benefit of the state. There was really no cause for any such belief, for the exposition has been managed solely in the interest of the state and of the people of the south. The belief existed, however, and the legislature of Georgia succeeded in doing some real damage to an enterprise that is calculated to do the south more real good than almost anything else that has been instituted. When these gentlemen ask for re-election this little episode should be remembered by the constituents, the cotton growers. St. Louis subscribers of \$5,000 entirely failed to be paid, owing to their action, and the state of Louisiana has not a single exhibit here.

Correspondence New York Times.

The south will derive profound moral as well as material benefit from the great exhibition of villages and the diversifying of labor—two results which will surely and speedily flow from the growth of manufacturing interests. More desolate and melancholy spectacle than one of the small villages in the south it would be hard to find. They are most wretched to be pathetic, with their single red and dusty street stealing along between the irregular rows of mean and squalid hovels, half-depended of their ancient coats of white wash, and including among their number, probably as the only public buildings, a 7 by 10 railroad passenger station and freight depot, a colored inn, a store, and a hotel where the keen appetite of the traveler is outraged by the hot biscuit and unspeakable ham. What a contrast to the country villages of Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, or Massachusetts, where from the peepings of the church spire, the town hall, or the high school are first seen from the train windows one approaches to find a cluster of comfortable and even expensive houses around a shaded green or common, broad streets, large stores and shops, a little factory or two, a post office, hotel, and a half dozen mechanics' shops—wheelwrights, blacksmiths, harness-makers, carpenters, painters, and boot and shoe makers. One or two such villages in every county on this side of Mason and Dixon's line would work the social and moral regeneration of the south. The life of the farmer before the war was barren enough. Every body knows what it was—six or eight months with his slaves and overseers and the rest in Savannah, New Orleans, Richmond, or at the springs, where he met headily anybody outside his own circle, men thinking, talking, drinking just what he himself thought, said and drank. The life of the farmers and planters of to-day, of the units who make up the mass of the southern population, is infinitely more barren and void of everything that makes life worth living. Of the grace and strength which come of man's fellowship with man the farmer of the south knows next to nothing. His neighbor, who is like himself, and his cotton factor, of whom he has always that morbid dread that comes of debt, are almost the only persons he can meet to swap ideas with from one year's end to another. Of the outside world and the progress of the time he is wholly ignorant. It is among a people leading a dull, unchanging, empty life like this that are developed that mischievous tenacity of old and perhaps unshaken opinions, and that rooted aversion to new light and fresh ideas—barbarism in short—which have made the settlement of the south's social and political problems so difficult. All this will disappear with the coming of the time when every planter and farmer shall visit the village of the future—not a pinched and poverty-stricken assemblage of white-washed slanties, but a thriving village, such as are to be seen all over the north—two or three times a week, and have a few minutes talk with half a dozen villagers or people from the next town while his bag of wheat is being ground or his mule is being shod. Rural communities have many virtues which city folk have not, but there is a poll of manners and of mind which is indispensably necessary to the good and intelligent citizen—makes him such, in fact—and which is too generally lacking among the agricultural population of the south. City people here think that "cracker" is a good enough descriptive term for the poor white farming class. After two or three generations of the civilizing influence of manufacturing villages scattered through the country, the "cracker" will show a wonderful change.

The superintendent of the Reading, Pa. Passenger railway Co., Mr. John A. Riggs, narrates the following experience: One of our horses was sprained in such a manner as to be useless. We had tried different preparations without any results. The use of Dr. Jacobs' Oil effected a complete cure, and I can recommend it as a truly wonderful compound.

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Few men are better known throughout the Methodist denomination than Dr. W. Barlow, D.D., M.D., speaking of a most critical incident in his life, he said: "Some time since I found myself suffering from what is known as albuminuria. By the use of a reliable test I found albumin in the urine, and in a few days a slight degree in a few instances in a coagulated state. I suffered from dropsy, particularly about the ankles, slight pains about the kidneys, a derangement of digestion, great dryness of the skin, at times much thirst, and of course, a gradual falling of strength. This was about the state of things when I commenced using Warner's Safe Kidney and Urinary Cure. I took about six or seven pills every day for a week. I found all my symptoms decidedly improved, and at the end of two weeks it was difficult to detect any trace of albumin. Having imprudently taken cold, I had a very slight relapse some two weeks ago, when I began, again using the medicine, and am now as well as ever." The doctor's symptoms are as common as headache, and yet, unless taken in time, they may lead to the most serious results, which the remedy above named will certainly prevent.

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JOHN MILLEDGE & HAYGOOD, Wm. A. Haygood, Attorneys at Law, Office, corner Alabama and Lloyd streets, opposite Georgia Depot. Mr. Milledge being no longer Judge of the Police Court, give his entire time and attention to the practice. July 13—41y

BUCKNER K. COLLIER, Attorney, Offices: Opelika, LaFayette, Ala. nov 6e 4m

JOHN D. POPE, (Formerly Judge Atlanta Circuit.) Attorney at Law, 100 N. Third street, St. Louis, Mo. sep 16—40m

WALTER R. BROWN, Attorney, 9 Whitehall St. ATLANTA. Reference: American Exchange National Bank, New York. 187 sep 25—40m

Hugh H. Starnes, Val. W. Starnes, STARNES & STARNES, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, 260 Broad street, Augusta, Ga. 614 febr 21—41y

OWELL C. ERWIN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, 48 Mark Street, Atlanta, Ga. Will practice in all the courts. Special attention given to collections. sep 16—40m

A. R. Wright, Max Meyerhardt, Seaborn Wright, R. H. RIGHT, MEYERHARDT, & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law, Rome, Georgia. Collections a Specialty. feb 25—41y

CLAUDE ESTES, Attorney at Law, Gainesville, Georgia. nov 22—41y

MEDICAL CARDS.

D. R. JOHN S. THOMPSON, DENTIST, 105 nov 5—40m

D. R. H. F. SCOTT, Physician and Surgeon, Has removed to DeWitt's Opera House, Office hours 9 to 12 a.m. 2 to 5 p.m. 607 aug 21—41m

J. NO. G. EARNEST, M.D., Office, No. 8 Broad street (up-stairs), Residence, 206 Whitehall St., Office hours, (8 to 10 a.m.) 15 to 3 p.m. 364 sep 11—43m

D. R. CH. R. UPSON, Offices: 66 and 68 Whitehall Street. The medical and surgical diseases of NOSE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS. 328 mar 13—41y

D. R. A. G. HOBBS, EYE, EAR AND THROAT, Atlanta, Ga., 14 1/2 Whitehall street, Office hours 9 to 3 sep 10—43m

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LOCAL TIN-TYPES

FROM OUR REPORTERS' POCKET CAMERAS.

Yesterday in the City—What was Done and Said by News-Police and Braggards. The Gossip of the Town as Taken on the Fly—in and about the Courts and Departments.

NORTH PRYOR STREET.—The attention of those in authority is urgently called to the condition of the "so-called" sidewalks and roadway of North Pryor street. While the privilege is granted, and the city fathers know that this people are long suffering, and not given to complaint, but in this case it would seem that they are entitled to something more than the remnants of a sidewalk or otherwise that a street tax must be paid or worked out.

OLIVETTE.—The Hess Acme opera troupe, admirable in organization, containing many talented artists, an excellent chorus, and a good orchestra, will begin an engagement at DeWitt's opera house to-night, in Audran's sparkling and charming opera, Olivette. It is airy, merry and pretty, full of frolicsome fun, and cheery, catchy melody. It makes no pretensions to be grand, but is bright and sunny, with fine opportunities for comic relief, and the fun is second only to the melody in attractiveness. The plot has an abundance of ludicrous situations. The music keeps up without cessation in a sparkling, rollicking style—in short, it is just that mixture of comedy and music which is pleasing to the popular taste. The company of 40 is a strong and excellent one. For two weeks the troupe played in New Orleans, to great large and enthusiastic audiences. Doubtless the opera house will be crowded to-night by visitors to our city and all our citizens who are fond of mirth, music and mischief.

Olivette will be repeated at the matinee Saturday afternoon, and the engagement will close Saturday night with Audran's comic opera, "The Merveilleux."

The Courts.
Supreme Court of Georgia, Nov. 10.—List of cases showing the cases remaining undecided: Cherokee circuit, 21; Augusta circuit, 17; Middle circuit, 3; Oconee circuit, 8; Brunswick circuit, 2; Eastern circuit, 17; Northern circuit, 11; Atlanta circuit, 46.

CHEROKEE CIRCUIT.
No. 4. Argument concluded.
No. 5. Writ of error. Withdrawn.
No. 6. Jackson vs. Chastain. Dismissed.
No. 7. O'Brien & Bros. vs. Calhoun. Illegality from Bartow. Argued. Akin & Akin for plaintiff in error. Tripp & Neal, for defendant.

No. 8. Love vs. Hanks, administrator. Money rule, from Whitfield. B. Z. Herndon vs. K. Moore, for plaintiff in error. Johnson & McCamy, for defendant.

No. 9. Glaze vs. W. & A. R. Co. Disqualification of Jackson, C. J., suggested.
No. 11. Cook vs. Prater. Ejectment, from Whitfield. Argued. Johnson & McCamy, for plaintiff in error. F. E. Shumate, for defendant.

Court adjourned until 9:30 a. m. to-morrow.

PERSONAL.—Mr. S. C. Torrance, of Rochester, New York, arrived in the city yesterday and is at the National. Mr. T. visits Atlanta in the interest of Mosler, Bahner & Co., of Cincinnati, also representing H. H. Warner, their general agent, of Rochester, New York. These well established and well known houses are represented by a genial, pleasant gentleman.

Messrs. Sholes & Co. have not commenced their City Directory yet. The new map and plan of the work is being arranged, and the canvass will take place as soon as the city gets settled. This is by advice of the numerous subscribers.

The Power of the Press.
In no way is the power of the press more surely shown than in the universal knowledge that has in less than a year, been diffused throughout fifty millions of people of the wonderful curative properties of that splendid remedy, Kidney-Wort. And the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific have shown their intelligence and their knowledge of what is in the papers, by already making Kidney-Wort their household remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels.—Herald.

—Hortense Schneider, Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein, has become possessor of a real title. She was lately married in the quiet parish church of Vaux to the Comte de Blonville, and is now, spending her honeymoon in Italy.

Excellent Physicians
are prescribing that tried and true remedy, Kidney-Wort, for the worst cases of biliousness and constipation, as well as for kidney complaints. There is scarcely a person to be found that will not be greatly benefited by a thorough course of Kidney-Wort every spring. If you feel out of sorts and don't know why, try a package of Kidney-Wort and you will feel like a new creature.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

—Berthold Auerbach, the well-known novelist, is suffering from inflammation of the lungs at Annstadt, where he has been staying for some weeks.

The Effect of Indulgence
in strong drink can be removed from the system by Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. nov2—d2w sun wed fri sat

—Charles A. Dana, of the Sun, frequently takes a stand-up lunch, but always at a first class restaurant.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

IN LOSS OF APPETITE.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate is used with great success in fling out, loss of appetite and hypochondria.

—Keely says he will positively perfect his motor in three more months.

—We have a speedy and positive cure for Catarrh, Nephritis, Cancer, and Headache, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A nasal insert free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 30 cents. Sold by all druggists. 501 July 17—domeow tues thurs sat

—Editor Samuel J. Medill, the backbone of the Chicago Tribune, lives in an elegant flat on the North Side.

The ladies who sometimes were unable to go out, having taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, are now recovered, and have gone on their way rejoicing. nov 6—d w w sun wed fri

—Stephen W. Phoenix, who died in New York a few days ago, once spent \$100 in publishing a social work for private circulation.

\$500 REWARD.

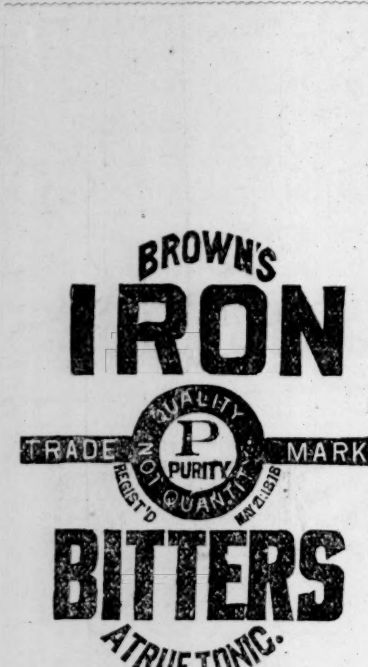
We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness, we cannot cure with our Vegetable Compound, and will refund the money strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar coated. Large boxes containing 30 Pills, 25 cents each. Small boxes containing 10 Pills, 10 cents each. The genuine manufactured only by J. C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 131 and 133 West Madison street, Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. pri8 d w w

STILSON, JEWELER,
RELIABLE GOODS AND BOTTOM PRICES,

53 WHITEHALL STREET.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

LOTTERIES.



BROWN'S IRON BITTERS are a certain cure for all diseases requiring a complete tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all Druggists at \$1.00 a bottle.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO.
Baltimore, Md.
See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co. and have crossed red lines and trade mark on wrapper.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It cures entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, inflammation and Tumor, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors thereby checked very speedily by its use.

It removes flatulency, fulgur, indigestion, and all other ailments, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 225 and 226 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham's name and address on all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without **LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S** LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.—**W**

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OPUIUM—**Marjoline Habit Cured in 10**

DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Nervous Weakness, Lost Vitality, Premature Puberty, Nervousness, Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Defective Memory, and all other ailments, send for our

Free. Any druggist has the ingredients. Send for our

Advised list. 800 oct6 am

COTTON MANUFACTURERS

CAN SEE AT THE SPACE OCCUPIED BY

George Draper & Son's of Hopedale, Mass., near the center of the main exposition

building, a twister, spooler and reel, built by the

Hopedale machine company, containing all the

latest improvements; also, a ring filling frame of the

best construction for saving waste in the twist and

gilling frame are supplied with sawyer spindles.

The filling frame is supplied with Draper's clever

and double adjustable rings. A twister and ring

frame, built by the Fales & Jenks machine com-

pany, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, having improved

spindles, may be seen at the exposition for con-

sultation with any customer, containing sawyer spindles, may be seen at

the space occupied by this company. I hope to be

at the exposition for consultation with any cus-

tomers. The latter part of this week.

GEORGE DRAPER & SON.
P. S. In buying new, don't be persuaded to take

spindles of a former period, because they cost less

money, you need improved ones on coarse work.

188 nov6—1m

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Co.

Incorporated in 1880, for 25 years by the Legisla-

ture for Educational and Charitable purposes—with

a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of

over \$500,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise

was made a part of the present State Constitution

adopted December 21, A. D. 1879.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS WILL

take place monthly.

It never scales or postpones.

Look at the following distribution:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,

during which will take place the

18TH GRAND MONTHLY

AND THE

Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing.

At New Orleans, Tuesday, December 13, 1881.

Under the personal supervision and management

of GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La. Commissioners

GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Va. and

GEN. J. B. EARLY, of Va. Agents.

Application for tickets should only be made

to the office of the company in New Orleans.

Write for circulars or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN, at No. 212 Broadway, New

York.

Notice to the Public.

The public are hereby CAUTIONED AGAINST

SENDING ANY MONEY OR ORDERS TO NEW YORK

CO., 83 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY, as

authorized by the Louisiana State Lottery Company

to sell its tickets. They are drawing the company

with BOGGS' CIRCULARS purporting to be of the

Louisiana State Lottery Company and are FRAUD-

ULENTLY representing themselves as its Agents.

They have no authority from this company to sell

its tickets, and are not its Agents for any purpose.

Pres. Louisiana State Lottery Co.

New Orleans, La., July 4, 1881.

nov5—deww

MRS. C. FREELAND,

Corner Julia and Forsyth streets,

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,

First-class Private Board.

nov1—d1m

H. K. BENNETT & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

COTTON YARN AND WARPS,

30 AND 32 LETTIA STREET,

Philadelphia, Penn.

PROF. J. H. VAN STAVOREN,

Portrait and Landscape Painter,

Has Removed His Studio to

NO. 73 1/2 WHITEHALL STREET, WHERE HE

has fitted up rooms suitable to display his works

of Art, and has the largest exhibition of Oil Paint-

ings that was ever before seen in the city, consisting

of full length, life-size Portraits of eminent men,

lovely women, and beautiful children.

The public are cordially invited to call. Prof.

Van Stavoren is now prepared to instruct a limited

number of pupils the Art of Portrait or Landscape

Painting. nov25 d1t

DOPE

HATTER

WHITEHALL ST.

ATLANTA, GA.

67 oct2 d1m

THE IMPROVED SAFES ARE THE BEST.

WM. G. OSGOODBY & CO., 17 S. Broad St.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE IMPROVED SAFES

before buying. WM G OSGOODBY & CO.

Do not forget that if you or your friends want a

Safe the place to secure protection is at Wm G Os-

goodby & Co, 17 S Broad street.

Why do every one buy our safes after examining

them? Because they are best. Wm G Osgoodby &

Co, 17 S Broad street.

Only stock of safes in Atlanta. Wm G Osgoodby &

Co, 17 S Broad street.

Have you seen our new stock of Safes? Call and

examine. WM G OSGOODBY & CO.

17 S Broad street.

67 oct2 d1m

I. Y. SAWTELL & SON,

Real Estate, Wild Land and Mining Agts,

OFFICE 50 MARKET STREET, ATLANTA,

Georgia. Buying and Selling Wild Lands and

Mining Interests our Specialty. Send for our

Advised list. 800 oct6 am

BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD

WM. G. OSGOODBY & CO., 17 S Broad St.

LOST—My books, papers and money in a cheap

safe, which burned with the building. Next

time I will buy only Wm G Osgoodby & Co's Im-

proved Safe. Atlanta Salesroom, 17 S Broad street.

FOUND—That everything was secure after the fire

that the Wm G Osgoodby & Co. Improved Safe

opened on the combination. Atlanta Salesroom 17

South Broad street.

We will exchange you one of our large Improved

Safes for your small old one at a small difference.

WM G OSGOODBY & CO.,

17 S Broad street.

ep20—d1t

WHITEHEAD HOUSE,

On the Georgia Railroad, 31 Miles from

Atlanta,

Contains 15 bed rooms, 6 being suite rooms, suited

to families. Table supplied with the best mar-

ket affords. Healthy locality; good water.

BOARD PER DAY, \$2.00.

Special arrangements may be made for continued

board. Unsurpassed for convenience and comfort

in every respect. Solicits patronage.

sep 29 d1m

L. ACKER, Proprietor.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

We have now in stock, and arriving daily, the most complete line of carpets, oil cloths, matting, lace curtains, shades, cornice mouldings and wall papers ever brought to this city.

Among them will be found the latest designs in Wilton's, moquets, body brussels, tapestry and ingrains, which, for beauty and style, cannot be surpassed by any house in the south.

Our stock of wall papers and ceiling decorations is the most complete and extensive ever brought to this market.

In our upholstering department we employ none but the most skilled workmen, and guarantee work equal in finish to any turned out in New York city.

We are determined not to be undersold and invite an inspection of our stock, feeling confident we can make it to your interest to purchase from us.

CARTER & SOLOMON,
50 WHITEHALL STREET

289 sept11—d3m 7thp top 5th46th col

HOTELS.

BROWN'S

NATIONAL HOTEL

RATES \$2.00 PER DAY.

(Nearly Opposite Passenger Depot.)

E. E. BROWN & SON, PROPRIETORS,

MACON, GEORGIA.

oct6 d1t

EXPOSITION HOTEL,

ATLANTA, GA.

Fine Cutlery, Silver plate ware, China, Lamps, Mirrors, Show Cases, Seth Thomas Clocks, Gate City Water Filters, China Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Vases, Statuary, Parian Parlor and Dining Room Lamps, Hotel and Saloon Fixtures, largest stock and lowest prices in the South at McBride's China Palace, opposite Kimball House.
Jan 10/11 above we re top col

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 67 1/4; in New York, 15 1/2; in Atlanta, 10 1/4.

The Weather.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, cloudy weather, areas of rain, cold or north to east winds, rising followed by falling barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

(OBSERVER'S OFFICE, 202 N. E. COR. U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, NOVEMBER 10, 10:31, P. M. [All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer. Low Point.	WIND.		Weather
			Direction	Force.	
Atlanta.....	30.40	52	S. N. E.	B. Rk.	1 Cloudy.
Augusta.....	30.42	59	N.	Light	1 Cloudy.
Palmetto.....	29.95	71	S. E.	Fresh	00 Fair.
Galveston.....	29.95	71	S. E.	Fresh	00 Fair.
Indianola.....	29.95	71	S. E.	Fresh	00 Fair.
Key West.....	30.08	77	S. N. E.	B. Rk.	00 Fair.
Mobile.....	30.10	70	E.	Light	00 Cloudy.
Montgomery.....	30.25	63	E.	Fresh	00 Th'ing.
New Orleans.....	30.15	69	E.	B. Rk.	00 Fair.
Pensacola.....	30.17	70	E.	Light	00 Cloudy.
Savannah.....	30.35	63	N. E.	Fresh	00 Cloudy.

[Not enough to measure.]
NOTE—Force of Wind: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour; inclusive; Gentle, 2 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 5 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 25, inclusive; High, 25 to 35, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., November 10, 1881.

TIME.	Barometer.	Thermometer. Low Point.	WIND.		Rainfall.	Weather
			Direction	Force.		
6:31 a. m.	30.17	52	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Foggy
10:31	30.18	63	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy
2:00 p. m.	30.17	64	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy
2:31	30.17	64	N. E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy
6:31	30.18	74	N. E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy
1:31	30.19	85	N. E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy
Mean daily bar.	30.175		Maximum ther.		69.0	
Mean daily ther.	56.5		Minimum ther.		52.5	
Mean daily humid	88.0		Total rainfall.		.1	

ROGERS AND SONS, and JOHN RUSSELL'S Cutlery and Plated-ware; Haviland & Co.'s China, from France; Cut-Glass from Germany, Belgium and France; Earthenware, English and Domestic, in endless varieties and decorations, imported by myself direct from the manufacturers. I challenge competition in prices, style and quality.
HENRY SELTZER.
nov 14—411 1st pr col

Hymes's Famous N. Y. Clothing House, 7 Whitehall street
The place where you can get the best clothing and furnishing goods for the least money.
sep 16—411 1st col 8th p

NEW GOODS.

A. F. PICKERT.
No. 5 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Has just received a large stock of all the new designs in the Meridian Britannia Company Electro Silver Plated Ware. Parties wishing Bridal Presents will do well to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. A full stock of 1847 Rogers Bros. A1 Spoons, Forks and Knives always on hand. Special attention given to Watch and Jewelry Work.
dec—411 4th y 1st col

Waterbury's Watches.
Waterbury's Watches.
Waterbury's Watches.

Do not fail to secure a good time piece for the trifling sum of \$3.50 in Nickel and \$5.00 in Gold. Special rates given in dozen lots during the Exposition.

For sale at the Company's Exhibit in Art Gallery and at
A. F. PICKERT'S,
4012—411 8th p

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, must be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

K. OF H.
Georgia Lodge No. 20, to-night. Members who have not done so, call at 23 1/2 Whitehall street and get their NEW BENEFIT CERTIFICATES.
W. G. BROWN, Reporter.
nov 11—411

Local Notes.
—W. G. Brown, Dentist, 33 1/2 Whitehall street, sep 28—411
Y. M. C. A. hall, 49 1/2 Whitehall street. A young man's Bible reading at 7:30 o'clock. Young men and strangers are cordially invited to attend.
—For a terse and economical article on "Political Economy in the South," see the little monograph of Major Chas. S. Hill, published in circular form and also in the WEEKLY CONSTITUTION. For sale at this office.
All merchants visiting Atlanta are requested to call at our Atlanta Sample Rooms, 67 E. Alabama street, and price our line of Crockery, China and Glassware. We ask same prices in our New York house as here.
W. H. RUD, General Southern salesman.
nov 11—411

Funeral Notice.
The friends and acquaintances of Darwin Edmund are invited to attend his funeral, from the First Methodist Church, at 3 p. m. to-day.
Atlanta, Ga., November 11, 1881.

See Here.
You are sick; well, there is just one remedy that will cure you beyond the possibility of doubt. It is Liver or Kidney trouble, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Debility, "Wells's Health Renewer" is your hope. St. Drug Co., Depot, Lamar, Franklin & Lamar, Atlanta.

A Sale of Steamships.
The Central has disposed of two of its fine steamers, the "City of Columbus" and the "Gate City," to a Boston company, to be delivered on the completion of three elegant steamers that are now being built for the Central line. When delivered the boats which have just been sold will ply between Savannah and Boston. The boats which are to take their places on the Central's Savannah and New York line will be completed in time for the next cotton-shiping season, the contracts having been already let. They will be built upon the style of the "City of Augusta," with all the improvements that the running of that elegant vessel for the past year has suggested. They will have a capacity of six thousand baies.

Death of a Pastor's Wife.
Mrs. H. C. Christian, wife of the pastor of Evans chapel, died last night and will be buried this afternoon at 5 o'clock from the church.

Change of Time.
The hour for holding the recorder's court on and after Saturday next will be 10 o'clock a. m., instead of 11 o'clock, as it now is.

BOSS WOOD'S DEATH.

Conduct an investigation by the Coroner.
Coroner Hillburn last night held an inquest over the dead body of Boss Wood, a negro man who died in a wagon on Pryor street yesterday evening about 5 o'clock.

Wood had been working on the Georgia Pacific railroad, near Douglasville, and with a lot of companions left the camp yesterday morning to return to their homes in Virginia. With him there were thirteen negroes, all of whom were more or less sick, and this was the cause for the desire to reach Virginia.

They were working for Wright & Co., who after paying them their wages furnished them two wagons to come to Atlanta and delegated John J. Edwards, a white man in their service to accompany them to this place and to secure transportation for the party to their homes.

For some time past there has been quite an amount of sickness at the camp and on Wednesday evening the physician in charge advised Wood not to undertake the trip, but when the wagons were hitched up yesterday morning he insisted upon going, and was carried from his bed in a hospital which had been established by the contractors for the sick laborers to the wagon. In the same wagon with Wood there were six other men, all of whom were sick.

They left the camp about eight o'clock in the morning and reached Atlanta about five in the evening. On the way Wood seemed to be doing well, and his death was not thought of by any one until after the wagon stopped near Redd's stable on Pryor street, when suddenly he grew worse, and died before medical aid could be procured.

Immediately after his death Wood and the sick men were taken to Carline's undertaking rooms, where the dead man was laid out, and the sick proving for. In one end of the room Wood's body was stretched upon a board, while the sick men in number were scattered about promiscuously. To call for medical aid Dr. Robert Westmoreland responded and after an examination of the men pronounced the disease typhoid fever. Among the nine was one Davy Harris, whose condition demanded his attention almost to the entire exclusion of the rest of the party. When the physician reached him his pulse was entirely gone, his body was cold, and yet his face was covered with perspiration, and for quite a while his death was momentarily expected, but by the aid of brandy he was given a fresh lease upon life, and at a late hour last night was still breathing although the physicians look upon his death as a certainty.

Soon after dark Coroner Hillburn empaneled a jury and began an inquest. The first witness examined was John J. Edwards, the white man who came with the party. He said that he left the camp with the men, fourteen in number, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and that they were all sick. The physician advised them not to leave, and Mr. Wright, the contractor, was averse to their going, but they insisted and left. He did not think any one was dangerously ill and was greatly surprised when he heard of Wood's death. He also stated that several of the men had died at the camp hospital, an old building in a cotton field within the last two weeks, and that he had been told that they died of typhoid fever. He was positive that they had had every possible attention. He was also sure that Mr. Wright did not want them to leave, but to stay and return to work as soon as they were able.

Dr. Robert Westmoreland testified as to the disease prevalent among the sick, and said that it was typhoid fever and that in his opinion the man's death was the result of that disease. Peter Sanders, who drove one of the wagons, testified that when Wood was put into the wagon he was unable to walk and that the physician advised him not to go. He said that when Wood died after reaching town his death was sudden and unexpected.

The jury declined to hear further testimony, and in a verdict declared that Wood's death was the result of typhoid fever.
Wood was a young negro who came with Wright & Co. from Virginia about three months ago. His body was by Coroner Hillburn, turned over to Carline for burial at the county's expense.

At the Kimball from Georgia.

W. O. Jones, Elberton; W. V. Tray and wife, F. M. Williams, John H. Tray, F. M. Bailey, A. P. Abraham, Miss Sammie Abraham, Miss Annie Abraham, La Grange, Mrs. W. C. Poe, Master Poe, Miss Cunningham, John, August, J. M. White, Moon, H. D. Mayberry, Stilesboro, F. Grant, Tomp, Hugh Buchanan, Savannah, J. W. Young, Newnan, J. M. Wyatt, Miss N. L. Wyatt, Sumter, S. C.; W. Wright, Rome, Charles H. Phinizy, T. Warren Mays, Wm. Daniel, Louis A. Dugas, Georham, Sneed, Augusta; J. M. Baugh, La Grange; N. C. Beale, E. M. Williams, C. B. Forbes, Savannah; E. L. Evans, Augusta; Jno. D. Hoff, Rome; A. Vanderlyn, Miss Vanderlyn, Jackson; J. S. Hamilton, Athens; A. F. Powell, wife and son, Georgia.

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Is the great wonder of the age. Tin and Glassware, Knives and Forks, Spoons, and over one thousand articles that sell in a regular way in other houses for 25c. If you want bargains go to the 5c Counter at

W. H. BROTHERTON'S MERINO UNDERWEAR.
The best line, the most complete line, and the best value for the money, including ladies' and gents' white Merino Vests and Drawers at every price possible, in every size made. Complete lines of scarlet vests and drawers for ladies and gents Child's Merino shirts and drawers, both detached and in combined suits, will be found at the very lowest prices, at

JOHN KEELY'S.
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W. H. BROTHERTON'S SHOES!
His Shoe department is unusually attractive. He keeps the very best goods in Ladies', Misses and Children's. His Gents' and Boys' boots and shoes are kept down stairs, where you can find anything you may wish at

W. H. BROTHERTON'S.
John Keely's cloaks, dolmans, jackets and ulsters are upon every tongue; his stock of them is greater than that of any six houses in Georgia; he bought them all out of the regular channels of trade; most of them at half price. He acknowledges no competition in them. To examine them is to find what you want at less prices than you expected by far, at

W. H. BROTHERTON'S CLOTHING, CLOTHING, CLOTHING.
Gents', Youths', Boys' and Children's, in great variety and at prices that defy competition, at

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ELEGANT STOCK OF DRESS GOODS. HANDSOME LINE NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS. CLOAKS, DOLMANS, JACKETS AND ULSTERS, IN LATEST DESIGNS.

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BEST STOCK SHOES IN THE CITY—FRESH GOODS AND NEW STYLES.
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Selling Off the Entire Stock of

THE BAZAR,

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COST!

This entire stock of New and Fine Goods will

POSITIVELY BE SOLD

Below Cost in order to speedily close the Estate. REMEMBER THIS

GREAT BARGAIN SALE

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As Business Must be Closed Within that Time.

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STILL CONTINUES.

HE ADDS FRESH

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800 dozen ladies' hemstitched,

magnificently embroidered hand-

kerchiefs at 25c, worth 75c.

150 pieces gray wool flannel

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25 pieces fancy brocaded dress

goods at 25c, worth 50c.

20 pieces black silk at 1.00,

will worth 1.50.

50 pieces moire silks in black

and all colors very cheap.

75 pieces striped silk plushes.

50 pieces plain plushes.

Best value in flannel ever offered.

Magnificent assortment of

CLOAKS

at prices that can't be equalled.

Special Bargains in every department, at

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The finest retail millinery establishment south of Baltimore, at

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OVERCOATS, ULSTERETTES.

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

OUR OWN MAKE.

THE LARGEST LINES,

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42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA.

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CLOTHING!

IN ALL STYLES AND QUALITY FROM MEDIUM TO THE FINEST FOR

MEN'S, YOUTHS AND BOYS,

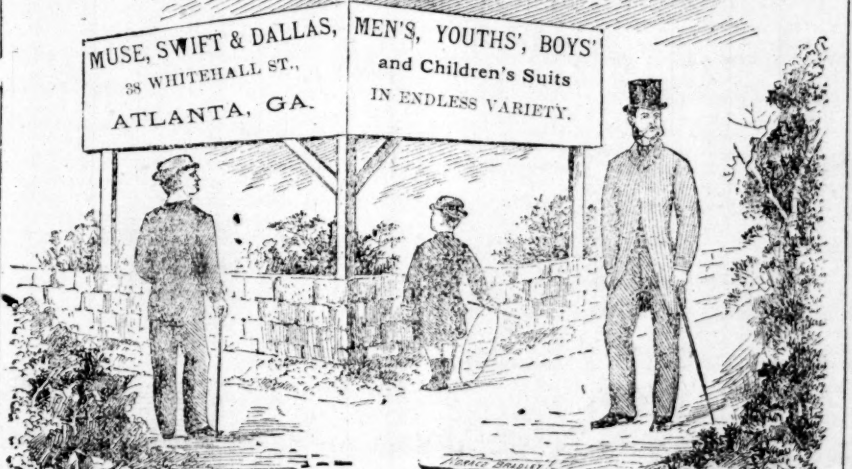
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Please call and examine goods and prices, as we intend to make it to your interest. Respectfully,

A. & S. ROSENFELD.

sep 21—411 8th un cham boy & co



64 oct 2 d3m—8th p

Watches in Art Hall.

Exposition Grounds.—A Rare Opportunity to Secure a Watch.

The E. Jaccard jewelry company of St. Louis having perfected arrangements with the American watch company, of Waltham, Massachusetts, for a full supply of their celebrated watches, are now prepared to sell at retail, in connection with their elegant exhibit of gems, diamond and gem jewelry, silver ware, bric-a-brac, etc., an immense variety of watches in gold and silver of every grade, at prices far below any heretofore offered. Every watch will be guaranteed to perform to the entire satisfaction of the purchaser.

E. JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,

Art Building, Exposition Grounds.

nov 6—411

W. H. BROTHERTON'S DRESS GOODS, SILKS

SATINS.

All wool black cashmere bey superior goods, 40c.

Beautiful black, colored and striped silks, 50c.

Black satin, a splendid article, 50c.

Colored satins in all colors, handsome goods, 1.00.

An immense stock dress goods in all the latest novelties, at prices that are far below their market value, at

W. H. BROTHERTON'S.

Shingles, Pine and Cypress.

Large lot No. 1, all heart shingles just received at W. S. Bell & Bro.'s lumber yard. Special inducements to the trade, or in car load lots. Call early. No. 147 Decatur street, nov 10—411

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY

My stock of knit underwear for ladies, misses, boys and gents was never in a more woolly condition. Some are called lambs' wool; but for aught I know, the lamb may have been forty years old, but one thing sure the prices are right.

234 nov 6 dtf

"CHEAPEST FURNITURE HOUSE IN GEORGIA"

Will offer for the next ten days, at greatly reduced prices, fifty thousand dollars' worth chamber and parlor suites, side boards, wardrobes, hat racks, marble and extension tables, book cases, secretaries, what-nots, besides one hundred parlor and chamber suites. Now is the time to buy.

P. H. SNOOK.

205 nov 6 sun wed thurs

A FAITHFUL OLD COLORED WOMAN.

MACON, GA., July 26, 1881.

Dear Sir—I have on my hands a faithful old colored woman, who has for years been afflicted most terribly with a sore leg, which has never been benefitted by the treatment of a number of physicians with various remedies. The use of Sanoline for a few weeks has so materially benefitted her that I cheerfully recommend it to all similarly afflicted.

Respectfully yours,

J. A. McMANUS,

Ordinary Bibb Co., Ga.

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37

520 oct 16 d2m—8th p

"The Leader of Low Prices."

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A WORD ON THE SUBJECT OF

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